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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE firſt Part of your Meſſage containing nothing more than Excuſes, why you will not comply with the Demands made on this Province by His Majeſty, in the Letters of the Secretary of State and my Lord *Loudoun*, to raiſe an additional Number of Forces; I ſhall therefore take no further Notice of it than to inform you, that I have already tranſmitted your Meſſage to his Lordſhip, and ſhall take the firſt Opportunity of ſending it to the King's Miniſters, who will judge how well thoſe Excuſes are founded.

It is evident that Lord *Loudoun* is not ſatisfied with what has been already done by this Province, as you ſuppoſe, or he would not have demanded the Raiſing of an additional Five Hundred Men: A Demand founded in the higheſt Wiſdom and Prudence, ſince, having no Militia, theſe extended Frontiers ſhould not be left expoſed to different Attacks, and the doubtful Events and Chances of War.

I was in Hopes a Nobleman of his Lordſhip's diſtinguiſhed Merit and Abilities, in whom His Majeſty has repoſed ſo high a Confidence and Truſt, would have eſcaped your Cenſures. Whoever knows his Lordſhip's indefatigable Induſtry, and Application to Buſineſs, and the ſtrict Attention he gives to the Conduct of this and the other Colonies, muſt clearly be convinced of the Injuſtice of your Inſinuation; that his preſſing you for an additional Number of Forces is owing to the Want of duly weighing the large Sum of Money already granted, and his Lordſhip's Ignorance of the Circumſtances of this Province.

It will be endleſs to enter into a Diſpute about the Militia Bill. How far it was at firſt, or is, with the Alterations ſince made, adapted to the Circumſtances and Defence of the Province, muſt be ſubmitted to our Superiors to determine. I ſhall only mention two Things; Firſt, That the late Bill which paſſed the Houſe of Commons, ſubjected the Militia, in Time of Inſurrection or Invaſion, to the Penalties of Death, or ſuch other Judgment as a Court-martial ſhould inflict.

Secondly, That the Law, repealed by His Majeſty, conſtituted a Court-martial for the Trial of Offenders, which the Bill before me has not done; not to mention the looſe Manner, and pernicious Conſequences, of giving Liberties to evil diſpoſed Perſons of pretending they are actual Members of certain Congregations, when they are not; and only declare themſelves ſo occaſionally, in order to avoid defending their Country, which good and loyal Subjects are always ready to do.--By which Conduct the beſt and braveſt of the People will be obliged to expoſe their Perſons for the Defence and Protection of the whole, and even of the worſt.

For the above weighty Reaſons, I cannot withdraw any of my Amendments, and am obliged to reject your Militia Bill, as being injurious to the equal Privileges of the People, as well as inconſiſtent with the juſt Rights of Government, the Safety and Security of the Province, and our Duty to His Majeſty.

I am ſorry you do not think the Militia Act of the Lower Counties worthy your Imitation. It is certainly thought a good One by the Lords of Trade, who have rejected a warm Application made againſt it; whereas the old Law of this Province was repealed on their Lordſhip's Report by the King in Council, and your preſent Bill is worſe than that Law, and liable to more Objections.

In Anſwer to your Charge of Partiality in Favour of the Lower Counties, I would obſerve that, before my Arrival, it is well known they gave, for the King's Uſe, as much as their Circumſtances would permit; and no Doubt they would have, ſince that, ſhewn the ſame Spirit of Loyalty and Duty to His Majeſty, if an Opportunity had been given them. But your Sitting prevented the Continuance of their firſt Meeting; and ſince that my Attention has been ſo much engaged by the Buſineſs of this Government, the *Indian* Conferences, your long Seſſions of Aſſembly, and the great Affairs to be tranſacted with the Commander in Chief, that I could not attend their Adjournment; ſo that the Imputation attempted to be caſt on me, as well as the Lower Aſſembly, you know to be unjuſt, and without the leaſt Foundation.

Your being pleaſed to find Fault with that Aſſembly for keeping their Tranſactions from publick View, gives me to hope that you will, for the future, favour me with regular Copies of your Minutes, in Conformity to the conſtant Practice of the Houſe of Commons, whoſe Votes are publiſhed daily. This I further demand of you, becauſe you profeſs your Determination of laying your Tranſactions before the King's Miniſters, which I very much approve of.

As to your Apprehenſions of being loaded with the Defects of the Aſſembly of the Lower Counties, I would obſerve, that your Proceedings are too well known, both in *America* and *Great-Britain*, to admit of any Doubt: You need not therefore be under any Concern about the World's miſtaking the Conduct of any other Aſſembly for yours.

You ſeem ſurprized, that I did not lay before you my Stipulations with my Lord *Loudoun*, which, relating to a ſecret Expedition, could not at firſt, with Propriety, be communicated to the Aſſembly. And beſides this, as the Detachment I ſtipulated for, was to be draughted out of the Provincial Forces, I ſaw it was impoſſible to ſpare any till ſuch Time as theſe Forces ſhould be compleated, of which there was no Kind of Proſpect at that Time.

My Duty therefore was to urge the Commiſſioners to encourage the Recruiting Service, by giving a proper Bounty to each Recruit. That Affair hung too long on Hand; at firſt only a *Dollar*, Levy-money, was given; at laſt a *Piſtole*; and without any other Allowance to the Officers than *Half-a-Dollar* per Man, which has ſince been taken away.

The Aſſembly has met, and may meet often again, without ſeeing the Complement of Troops raiſed, as the Commiſſioners have Yeſterday notified their Reſolution of allowing nothing to the Officers.

The Method, if it be ever intended, to compleat the Levies, will be to give the ſame Bounty Money as is allotted in His Majeſty's Service, which is founded on Reaſon and Experience. We have no real Soldiers to be depended on for any Time, but ſuch as are inliſted on the new Eſtabliſhment. As ſuch uncommon Bounty Money was offered in *Jerſey*, and ſuch great Encouragement given to inliſt in the King's Troops, it became abſolutely neceſſary to offer even more than the *Piſtole*; ſeveral of our Men, whoſe Times were out, having actually inliſted either with one or other of them; and this was ſtill the greater Misfortune, as one old Soldier was equal to three new Recruits.

What is to be underſtood from the Paragraph of my Meſſage on *Indian* Affairs, is, I think, not hard to conceive. It being my Duty to deliver His Majeſty's Orders ſignified by my Lord *Loudoun*, with Regard to *Indian* Treaties, you are to conſider them as ſuch, and not as his Lordſhip's or mine; it grieves me to tell you, that what you call Reflections, publiſhed with Pleaſure by me, reſpecting the Conduct of the People of this Province, are Obſervations of the Commander in Chief on their paſt Meaſures, which I could not anſwer keeping ſecret; therefore it is too delicate a Matter for me, who am not perſonally concerned, even to attempt to anſwer your Objections. However, you will remark, that Lord *Loudoun* expreſly ſays, "That the People of this Province have obſtinately inſiſted "in carrying on Negotiations with the *Indians*, and have "even ſent to negotiate with them ſeparately in the "King's Agent's own Houſe;" which was very particular, when the Governors themſelves were ſtrictly forbid to meddle with *Indian* Treaties in any Shape whatſoever.

Nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part, in Conjunction with the King's Agent, to ſettle any Differences ſubſiſting with the *Indians*. Numbers have been Witneſſes to my Candour and Impartiality in the late Tranſactions for that Purpoſe, and particularly ſome of your own Body. How can you then preſume to inſinuate a Doubt to the contrary?

As a Judge, I can never ſuppoſe an Accuſation proved before it be heard, even againſt the loweſt Perſon of the Country; nor ought I, when the firſt and higheſt are miſrepreſented and blackened. Which of you, Gentlemen, would like ſuch Treatment? and what would you ſay if a chief Magiſtrate acted ſuch a Part in Matters relating to your Character and Property?

The Proprietaries, who have the Government under the King's Charter, are ready to make ample Satisfaction to the *Indians*, in caſe any Fraud, with reſpect to Purchaſes, appears to have been committed by their Agents; but the Charge is *ſo heinous* againſt Gentlemen in their high Station, that it will be a particular Pleaſure to me to right their Honour, and at the ſame Time do the *Indians* Juſtice, in caſe it appears that their Complaints are well founded.

What you have therefore ſo confidently affirmed to be the chief Cauſe of the preſent *Indian* Ravages, is far from being ſo evident as to admit of no Contradiction. *Teedyuſcung*, at the laſt Conferences at *Eaſton*, openly and honeſtly declared, that the ſuppoſed fraudulent Purchaſe was not the real Cauſe, though the Blow fell heavier on that Account. How then can it be aſſerted, that the Hoſtilities aroſe on Account of other Purchaſes, whereof he has never made any Mention? Nay, you know further, that the Deputies of the *Six Nations* made no Complaint of this Nature, though the Queſtion was put to them in the moſt publick and ſolemn Manner during the late Conferences at *Lancaſter*, whether they had any Thing to complain of againſt this Province, with regard to Land Purchaſes, or any other Account whatſoever?

Purchaſes from the *Indians* have always been approved of by this Province as the moſt equitable and ſatisfactory Method of ſettling the Country, which you know the Proprietaries, in Compliance with the Royal Grant, are under the ſtrongeſt Obligations to do: Wherefore, if there be nothing to complain of in the Manner of making ſuch Purchaſes, there can be no Objection to the Extent of them, whilſt ſo neceſſary for the Security of the Inhabitants; eſpecially when it is repreſented to me, that the ſettled Part of the Province is not one Eighth Part of the Whole, and the other Seven Eights are yet open to the *Indians*.

In the Concluſion of your Meſſage, you mention great Neglects in the Recruiting, and other Parts of the Military Service. I agree with you, that what relates to Recruiting has been too much neglected, and never was worſe carried on in any Country in the World: Of that I have ſpoke above, and long ſince offered a Remedy. As to the reſt, conſtant Patroles and ranging Parties have been ordered out; but even this Service has been materially checked, when the Soldiers wanted both Pay and Neceſſaries; and more particulary, when the very moderate Demands of Lieutenant Colonel *Armſtrong* were refuſed, who had Inſtructions to encamp with Three Hundred Men, the latter End of *March*, or the Beginning of *April*, in an advanced Poſt, to cover that Frontier: The Attacks of the Enemy might either have been prevented, or they cut off in their Retreat; many Murders conſequently would not have been committed, and many Priſoners not led into the worſt of Slavery, if my reaſonable Application had been complied with, which would have put the Publick to very little Expence; and the Remainder of the Proprietary Preſent was more than a ſufficient Fund for that Expedition. As to the Aſſertion of the Numbers of each Battalion not being kept up, it has been ſhewn to have been owing to the determined Reſolution of the Commiſſioners to retard the Recruiting Service. Standing Orders were given, on my firſt coming, to re-inliſt Men whoſe Times were expired, and to compleat the ſeveral Companies. The two Battalions of the *Pennſylvania* Regiment have been generally compleat, which, all Things conſidered, is to be looked upon as next to a Miracle.

With reſpect to the *Auguſta* Regiment, about three Months ago the Men were ready to mutiny for want of Pay; the Commanding Officer expected to be beſieged every Hour; the Garriſon was very weak, and the Works not finiſhed. It was abſolutely neceſſary that the Officers ſhould remain there for the Defence of the Place; and they were ordered to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to quiet the Men, who loudly demanded their Pay and Diſcharges, and engage them to re-inliſt; nor could they be ſpared to go a Recruiting till Money was ſent to pay the Regiment. I was even under a Neceſſity to reinforce the Garriſon with three Companies of another Battalion, and their Officers; and even more were ordered for the Defence of that important Place, who refuſed to march for want of Pay and Neceſſaries.

You do well to inform me of the Miſconduct of Perſons employed in the Service of the Government; but you would have done better to have mentioned their Names. I have commiſſioned none ſuch: Bring your Proofs, and they ſhall be removed. General Aſperſions have a very bad Appearance, and too frequently are ill grounded and malicious.

The whole of theſe Tranſactions will be tranſmitted Home as ſoon as poſſible.

Thus I have endeavoured to anſwer your moſt extraordinary Meſſage with Temper and Moderation. If you chuſe in publick Buſineſs to lay aſide Decency, it does not become a Gentleman in my Station to want Manners.

June 22, 1757. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

THE Houſe met at this Time, in Purſuance of the Governor's Summons, ſincerely diſpoſed to do the Publick Buſineſs with that Unanimity and Diſpatch the Good of the People, and His Majeſty's Service required; and expected to find the ſame Temper of Mind prevailing with the Governor. But we were both concerned and ſurprized, when we peruſed his Meſſage, at the Beginning of this Sitting, and found in it, among many evident Reflections, two Charges of a moſt extraordinary Nature; that we had offered to your Honour an "Anticonſtitu-"tional" and an "Extraordinary Bill; and that the Peo-"ple of this Province had interfered with His Maieſty's "Prerogative of making War and Peace." Charges that plainly include a Deſign to ſubvert the Principles of the Conſtitution, and to invade one of the moſt ſettled Prerogatives of the Crown. And Charges, which, as they were without the leaſt Foundation, our Duty to His Majeſty, and a Regard to Truth, obliged us to refute; which we apprehend is fully done, by a fair and impartial Repreſentation of a Number of Facts in our late Anſwer to that Meſſage. But as the Governor has been pleaſed, in his Meſſage of the Twenty-ſecond Inſtant, to repeat thoſe Accuſations, with a Number of additional and aggravating Cenſures on our Conduct, wi hout any juſt Reaſon, and we can have no Room to doubt but the Perſon who can cenſure without Cauſe, will not be backward in miſrepreſenting our Actions, to ſupport thoſe Cenſures, even to "the King's Miniſters," we hope the Governor will excuſe us, if we cannot paſs over thoſe Cenſures in Silence.

The Governor is pleaſed to aſſert, that "the firſt "Part of our former Meſſage contained nothing more "than Excuſes why we would not comply with His "Majeſty's Demands." That Part of our Meſſage was a plain Narrative of Facts, referring to the Dates of Letters, the Supplies granted, and the known Circumſtances and Burthens of the People; from whence it appeared that His Majeſty's Demands had been even anticipated by the Loyalty and Zeal of his Subjects in this Province, in granting larger Supplies than they could well pay, and greater than moſt of the other Colonies have given. This being the Caſe, we are by no Means doubtful, but His Majeſty, when he ſhall be truly acquainted with the Facts, will be convinced of our Loyalty and Affection to his Royal Perſon, and our Regard for the People we repreſent.---Nor are we terrified at the repeated and numerous Threats the Governor is pleaſed to interſperſe throughout the moſt of his Meſſages, of repreſenting our Conduct to the King's Miniſters. We ſhall take the neceſſary Care to detect any Miſrepreſentations, and can chearfully rely on the Goodneſs of our Cauſe, and the Juſtice of the Crown and a *Britiſh* Parliament in determining it.

The Governor's Miſrepreſentation of our Conduct can appear from nothing plainer, than the Pains he has taken to prove that we have treated Lord *Loudoun* "with Inde-"cency, and unjuſtly cenſured him." Can it be poſſible the Governor could miſunderſtand the Words of the Meſſage? Or could he, whoſe Duty it is to protect us, unjuſtly

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intend to make that Nobleman an Enemy to the Province, by perverting the moſt decent and reſpectful Sentiments of his Lordſhip into unjuſt Cenſures. The Words of the Meſſage, referred to by the Governor, are, "We cannot "doubt, from his Excellency's *Activity* and *Conduct* in his "Station, of his Concern at the Danger this, as well as the "other Colonies are expoſed to: And we have Reaſon "to apprehend, from his *known Juſtice*, that had he duly "weighed the large Sum of Money already granted by "us to His Majeſty, and been fully acquainted with the "Circumſtances of the People, he would have waved "preſſing us at this Time for an additional Number of "Forces." Was it unnatural or indecent to preſume that his Lordſhip, a Stranger in the Province, lately arrived from *Europe*, intruſted with Matters of the utmoſt Importance, which muſt neceſſarily engroſs his whole Attention, ſhould be unacquainted with the Circumſtances of the People? Or is it rational to conclude his Excellency could know the true State of the ſeveral Provinces, and particularly that of *Pennſylvania*, though but a Fortnight in it? If not, how could the Governor ſo manifeſtly miſrepreſent our Actions, and inſinuate, that his Lordſhip "had not "eſcaped our Cenſures." But of this his Lordſhip is to judge, to whoſe Juſtice and Honour we chearfully refer this unkind Reflection upon us from our Governor, without the leaſt Foundation.

In order to juſtify the Governor's Conduct in rejecting the Militia Bill, he is pleaſed to aſſign two weighty Reaſons, as he calls them; Firſt, "That the late Bill which "paſſed the Houſe of Commons ſubjected the Militia, "in Time of Inſurrection or Invaſion, to the Penalties of "Death, or ſuch other Judgments as a Court-martial "ſhould inflict."---It is ſtrange, that the Governor cannot diſcriminate between that Bill and the Bill preſented by this Houſe. The former is not a general Militia Bill, nor obligatory on more than one Twentieth Part of the Community at one and the ſame Time, but every Freeholder was to have the Alternative of ſerving, or hiring a fit Perſon in his Room; and if any of the Freeholders did not chuſe to ſubject themſelves to the Judgment of a Court-martial, they might by this Means avoid it.-----From whence we may rationally conclude, that Militia would be chiefly compoſed of hired Perſons; and this ſeems ſtill more probable from their receiving the ſame Pay as the King's Troops, and their being obliged to muſter on *Sundays*. The latter is a general Militia Bill, equally obligatory on the whole Community, without any ſuch Alternative; and therefore every Freeholder in the Province would be ſubject to theſe Penalties, without any Opportunity of avoiding them.---Had the former Bill extended to all the Freemen of *Great-Britan*, and obliged them to give their perſonal Attendance, without ſuch Choice, can it be reaſonably preſumed, that ſo wiſe a Body of Men, the great Supporters of the *Engliſh* Liberties, would have paſſed it?

Secondly, "That the Law repealed by His Majeſty con-"ſtituted a Court-martial for the Trial of Offenders, "which the Bill before him has not done."---'Tis true, no ſuch Court was conſtituted by the Bill: Nor was it neceſſary, as it contained ſevere Penalties on Delinquents, and thoſe Penalties are directed to be recovered in the Courts of Juſtice, and before the Officers of the Militia. The Conſtitution of a Court-martial, in that Law, as it was repealed, might be one of the Reaſons of that Repeal. Nothing elſe can be naturally deduced from it.---How then could the Governor think of giving ſuch a Reaſon for his refuſing ſo neceſſary a Bill? The Choice of ſo bad an Argument is a clear Proof to us, that good Reaſons are ſcarce with the Governor to ſupport his Conduct in this Reſpect. And as to the looſe Manner, and pernicious Conſequences, "of giving Liberties to evil diſpoſed Per-"ſons of pretending they are actual Members of certain "Congregations, when they are not;"----we beg Leave to anſwer, "The evil Perſons" of every Congregation have the ſame Liberties, upon paying the Fines, for Non-attendance on the Military Duties; to enforce which, an equal and conſiderable Fine is laid on every Perſon capable of bearing Arms; and the Perſons of thoſe "certain Congregations" are not excuſed from their Duty, but upon the Payment of the ſame Sums that are impoſed on others for their Delinquencies.---Where, then, is the Injuſtice or Inequality of the Bill?

But we are ſorry to find, that no Militia Bill, however neceſſary for the Defence of the Province, will meet with the Governor's Concurrence, unleſs it is framed in ſuch Manner as will enable deſigning Men to overturn the Conſtitution, ſubvert all our Rights and Privileges, and perſecute ſeveral Sects of religious Societies, and honeſt and loyal Members of the Community, whom the Governor is pleaſed to favour with the kind Appellation "of "the worſt of Perſons."

The Governor is pleaſed to inform us, that "before his "Arrival, the Lower Counties had given, for the King's "Uſe, as much as their Circumſtances would permit." It had been well in the Governor to have particularized the Sum given, that others might judge of that Matter as well as himſelf.---We never have heard of their granting but *Two Thouſand Pounds*. If more has been given, it is but trifling compared with their Circumſtances, and the Neceſſities of the Colonies. Their Lands are rich; many of their Farmers wealthy, and have all the Advantages of our Market, to which they bring their Commodities at little Expence. Thoſe Counties, we preſume, are capable of ſupplying at leaſt the Proportion of a Tenth Part of the Aids of this Government; and yet, while this Province has expended in the Defence of itſelf and that Government near 220,000 *Pounds* in a ſhort Time, we know of no Taxes laid by that Aſſembly towards their own Defence, or the Support of the War, except a Part of their Exciſe, out of which the Grants we have mentioned were made.---And this, the Governor is pleaſed to ſay, was "as much as their Circumſtances "would permit;" and accordingly he has never called upon them for any further Aid, though he is expreſly ordered by the Royal Inſtructions ſo to do, and has now been near Twelve Months in the Province.

The Stipulations with Lord *Loudoun*, the Governor ſays, "related to a ſecret Expedition, and could not at firſt, "with Propriety, be communicated to the Aſſembly." They might, perhaps, relate to a ſecret Expedition, but if ſo, it was by no Means ſecretly conducted; for during the Sitting of the Aſſembly, it was pretty generally known, and talked of, as well by the Officers of the Army as others, that ſuch an Expedition was intended. Where then could be the Impropriety of communicating it to the Repreſentatives of the People, without whoſe Aid the Stipulations could not be complied with?-----Why did he not requeſt our Aſſiſtance in his Meſſage at the Beginning of this Sitting? and why was the Aſſembly obliged to offer their Aid without his Requeſt? From whence it ſeems clear, that the Governor was ſo far from thinking it improper to be communicated, that he did not even think it neceſſary; but was poſſeſſed with a Notion that he could comply with that Engagement without our Aſſiſtance, though he had expreſly, by the Tenor of the Stipulations, agreed ſo to do at the Time he entered into them.

Your Honour is pleaſed to agree with us, "that what "relates to recruiting has been too much neglected, and "never worſe carried on in any Country in the World." And you further add, "That this has been owing to a "determined Reſolution in the Commiſſioners, to retard "the Recruiting Service." The Matter then is reduced to this ſingle Point, Whether the Governor or the Commiſſioners are to blame. We ſhall not here enter into a full Juſtification of thoſe Gentlemen; perhaps they may hereafter think it neceſſary to vindicate their own Conduct: But as they have laid their Minutes before us, in order to juſtify their Conduct to this Houſe, we beg Leave to ſay, it appears to us from thence, that as ſoon as the Governor recommended the Giving a *Piſtole*, Bounty, for the Inliſting of Men, they immediately and chearfully agreed to it; nor does it appear that your Honour ever requeſted a larger Bounty, or ever made that Requeſt until the 25th of *April* laſt. And the Reaſons thoſe Gentlemen aſſign to us, in Vindication of their Conduct in not allowing *Five Pounds* a Man to the Officers for each Recruit, agreeable to the Governor's Recommendation, are as follow; Firſt, Becauſe many Perſons of Reputation and Intereſt in the Province had offered, and are yet ready to raiſe Companies of Men, without any Expence to the Publick. Secondly; Becauſe from the Nature of the Service, the large Wages that are given, the Bounty offered, and the Inclination the People have ever ſhewn to enter into that Contract with the Government, the Commiſſioners had Reaſon to expect the Battalions might be kept compleat with very little Expence or Trouble, had recruiting Orders been timely given. And this appears from your Honour's own Words, in a former Meſſage, when you informed the Houſe (however inconſiſtent with the Meſſage we are now conſidering reſpecting that Matter) "that the Officers met with Succeſs in Recruiting." And laſtly; As great Part of the Sum granted was then expended, and the Remainder not likely to prove ſufficient to anſwer the Purpoſes intended, they could not be ſo regardleſs of their Duty to the Publick, and laviſh of the Peoples Money, as to throw, unneceſſarily, *Seven Thouſand Pounds* into the Pockets of a Sett of Officers, from whom, either through the Default of their Commanders, or their own Neglect of Duty, the People have hitherto received but little Protection.

Thus far the Commiſſioners Conduct apppears to us juſtifiable. But your Honour is pleaſed to proceed in your Cenſures of that Board, by ſaying, "that conſtant Patroles, and ranging Parties have been ordered out;" and that "even this Service has been materially checked, when "the Soldiers wanted Pay and Neceſſaries; and more par-"ticularly, when the very moderate Demands of Lieute-"nant Colonel *Armſtrong* were refuſed, who had Inſtructions "to encamp with Three Hundred Men the latter End of "*March*, or the Beginning of *April*, in an advanced Poſt, "to cover the Frontiers." If ſuch Orders have been given, it can be no difficult Matter to prove "the Miſcon-"duct of the Perſons employed in the Service of the Go-"vernment," as your Honour calls on us to do. Was it not the Duty of the Officers to obey thoſe Orders? Have not thoſe Orders been *almoſt* altogether neglected, and the Men on the Frontiers ſleeping in the Forts, while the adjacent Inhabitants have been murdered, without the leaſt Attempt to relieve them? Were not near twenty of the Inhabitants, during the Time of the laſt Treaty at *Lancaſter*, inhumanly butchered and captivated within thirty Miles of that Place, while the Troops, for the Space of ſix Days, remained inactive in their Forts, nor ever marched to their Aſſiſtance? And have not the Back Inhabitants more than once repreſented and complained of theſe Things? But "this Service was materially checked," as is ſaid, by the Mens wanting both "Pay and Neceſſaries." That the Men ever wanted Neceſſaries, we are informed is a Miſtake; the Commiſſioners, whom the Governor is thus pleaſed to cenſure, having repeatedly ſtaked their Credit and Fortunes to ſupply them, when the Governor arbitrarily withheld his Aſſent to the reaſonable Bill, which, after a long and unneceſſary Delay, he paſſed for their Pay and Support.

The Governor next proceeds to cenſure the Commiſſioners for refuſing the "very moderate Demands of Colonel *Armſtrong*." We need only mention the Facts, evidently to ſhew how unkind and unreaſonable the Governor is in this Reflection. This Demand was laid before the Board at a time when the Province was *Twenty Thouſand Pounds* in Debt, and the Publick Money, of which they had the Diſpoſition, intirely expended, ſave about *Three Thouſand Pounds* of the Arrears of the Proprietaries *free Gift*, which was then unpaid, and alone remained to diſcharge the Publick Debts. Yet ſo extremely unreaſonable was the Governor, as to expect that the Commiſſioners would further ſtake their Fortunes, already engaged for more than they could with Juſtice to their Families ſpare, and that upon the Publick Credit; when, from the Governor's Conduct, they had as little Reaſon to think he would ever paſs our reaſonable Supply Bills to indemnify them, as they had to expect that the Proprietaries Receiver General would pay the Remainder of the *free Gift*, for which he has been ſo often dunn'd, that the Commiſſioners had Reaſon to ſuſpect there was no Deſign to pay it at all. But ſince this Encampment of Colonel *Armſtrong*, as your Honour ſays, would "have cut off the Retreat of the Enemy, prevented the "many Murders that have been committed, and the cap-"tivating the many Priſoners that have been led into the "worſt of Slavery;" how has it happened that this Demand has never been made of the preſent Commiſſioners, ſince the Supplies have been granted, and ſince they have had it in their Power to have complied with it? And why was not Colonel *Armſtrong* ſent out to encamp there, when the Commiſſioners recommended it to the Governor at *Lancaſter?* Are the Circumſtances of the Caſe altered? Is not that Encampment as neceſſary now to cover the Frontiers, and to protect the Inhabitants, as it was then? Or, is it not more ſo, ſince this is the Seaſon to expect the Enemy?

We are truly ſurprized at the Governor's Information, That "ſtanding Orders were given at his firſt coming to "re-inliſt Men whoſe Times were expired." Thoſe Orders, it is well known, never were executed, nor attempted ſo to be. The Commiſſioners had it not in their Power to execute them; that was the Province of the Governor. And it ſeems to us, as if it was not expected that they ſhould be obeyed, as nothing was ever done to enforce an Obedience to them, and as more particular Orders were granted to the ſeveral Battalions ſince. But we entreat the Governor would recollect a few Facts, which will ſet this Matter in a clear Light, and fully juſtify the Conduct of the Innocent. On the 23d Day of *March* the Supply Bill was paſſed. A few Days after the Money was ſtruck, and at the Diſpoſal of the Governor and Commiſſioners. On the 25th of *April*, as is ſaid before, your Honour applied to the Commiſſioners to give a Bounty, which they immediately complied with; and yet, notwithſtanding there was Money granted, a Bounty allowed for each Recruit, and the ſeveral Companies of the *Auguſta* Regiment very incompleat, and daily diminiſhing, no particular Orders were given, as we are informed, nor the Officers ſent out on the Recruiting Service, until the 18th of *May*; and we have Reaſon to believe would not have been then, had not the Commiſſioners, moved with the Diſtreſſes of the People, by their Letter of that Date to your Honour, warmly requeſted that it might be done. But it is alledged, "that the Officers "could not be ſpared to go a Recruiting, until Money "was ſent to pay the Regiment." More than one Officer out of a Company does not ſeem neceſſary to be abſent on that Service; and one would imagine, under the particular Circumſtances of that Battalion, it had been more prudent to have ſpared one of each Company, had his Place been ſupplied by a Draft from another Battalion, than totally to neglect the recruiting Service. For by this Means the Fort would have received daily Supplies of Men, at that time ſo much wanted, inſtead of their conſtantly diminiſhing in Number.

From what Part of our Meſſage your Honour could collect that heinous Charge of "Fraud" againſt the Proprietaries in their *Indian* Purchaſes, we are at a Loſs to judge. That Meſſage is now before us, and we cannot find the Word "Fraud" or "Proprietaries" mentioned therein on that Occaſion, nor any Thing that can bear ſuch a Meaning. It would be wrong in us to criminate any Man unheard, much leſs Gentlemen in the high Station our Proprietaries bear in this Province; and the Governor muſt own, on Reflection (notwithſtanding what he has been pleaſed to inſinuate) that we have not done it; and we aſſure the Governor, it will give us as much "Pleaſure" as it can give him, "to right their Honour," and at the ſame time do the *Indians* Juſtice, in "caſe it appears that their Complaints are well founded."

We are by no Means fond of entering into a Controverſy with the Governor reſpecting *Indian* Purchaſes, being in Hopes the *Indian* Complaints will be ſettled, and Tranquility thereby reſtored to the Province; but cannot avoid adding, that we are ſtill of our former Opinion, "that "the Cauſe of the preſent *Indian* Incurſions on the Pro-"vince, have ariſen, in a great Meaſure, from the exor-"bitant Purchaſes made, or ſuppoſed to be made, of the "*Indians*." This appears from the general Tenor of both the late Treaties; tho' ſome Parts of the former, reſpecting the *Indian* Purchaſes, are ſo faintly and incongruouſly expreſſed, that they are ſcarce intelligible. This is the Caſe with that Part the Governor relies on to refute our Aſſertion.---But a little Reflection on ſome other Parts of that Treaty, which are clearly expreſſed, will evidently prove it. *Teedyuſcung* with great Ardor declared, "that the "Lands lying between *Tohiccon* and *Wyoming*, on the River "*Saſquehanna*, were his, and that it was taken from him "by Fraud." And the Speaker of the *Six United Nations*, at the *Lancaſter* Treaty, expreſſes himſelf in this Manner. "Brothers, you deſired us to open our Hearts, and inform "you of every Thing we knew that might give Riſe to the "Quarrel between you and our Nephews and Brothers."--He proceeds to declare, that upon ſome Difference between them and the *Engliſh*, the *Six Nations* "thought pro-"per to remove them, giving them Lands to plant and hunt "on at *Wyoming* and *Juniata*, on *Saſquehanna*; but that "the *Engliſh*, covetous of Land, made Plantations there, "and ſpoiled the *Indians* Hunting Ground: That they "complained to the *Six Nations*, who looked over thoſe "Lands, and found their Complaints to be true." After this open Declaration of the *Six Nations*, joined with that of *Teedyuſcung*, how can it be doubted, that the large Purchaſes, made by the Proprietaries Agents, have given them Diſguſt?---Have not the *Six Nations*, at their laſt Treaty, recommended it to the Governor, as the only Means of reſtoring Peace to the Province, "rather to give "ſome Part of their Fields back again, than differ with "them." Is it not now manifeſt that nothing leſs will ſatisfy them, but a ſurrendering up of their Hunting Country, and the only Land they have left to live in, and a Settlement of a Boundary, not to be encroached on, between us? And ſuppoſing it true, that "the ſettled Parts of the "Province are not more than one Eighth," the Concluſion of the Governor, that "the other ſeven Eights are yet left "to the *Indians*," will by no Means ſatisfy them. They juſtly conſider, that Purchaſes, however made, give a Pretence to remove the Poſſeſſors at Pleaſure: That ſhould they be removed from the Lands already purchaſed, or pretended ſo to be, they have no Place to ſubſiſt in; and in this Caſe it will be but little Satisfaction to them to reflect, that it is not ſettled.

We aſſure the Governor, that nothing could give us more Pleaſure, than the Reſolution he has taken, "in Con-"junction with the King's Agent, to ſettle any Differences "ſubſiſting with the *Indians*." Nothing, we are convinced, can ſo effectually conciliate the Minds of the Natives to His Majeſty's Intereſt, as ſo ſalutary a Meaſure; and therefore we aſſure your Honour, that nothing in our Power that may contribute to ſo good a Work, ſhall be wanting. Your Honour has begun, and made a conſiderable Progreſs therein, with a good Degree of Succeſs, with which the *Indians* have expreſſed their Satisfaction; and therefore we requeſt your Honour will be preſent at the enſuing Conference, as your Non-attendance will certainly occaſion great Diſguſt to the *Indians*, and from their known Diſpoſition, in all Probability deſtroy the good Effects that may be expected from it. We have recommended it to the Commiſſioners, who will bear the Expence of the Conference, and ſupply your Honour with what Money you ſhall think proper to call on them for, to defray your Expences on that Occaſion.

We are heartily ſorry the Governor ſhould ſo far miſunderſtand our Meſſage, as to think in any Part of it we had "laid

*** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*.

"laid aſide Decency." We are not conſcious of the Juſtice of that Charge. It is our undoubted Right, as an Aſſembly of this Province, to repreſent the Publick Grievances, and the Miſmanagement of Publick Affairs, and to vindicate our Conduct, which has been unjuſtly miſrepreſented. This we have done, and this we hope we may ever do, without juſtly incurring the Imputation of "want of Manners;" as an Omiſſion thereof would be a manifeſt Breach of our Duty to the People we repreſent.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,
June 25, 1757. ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

A Meſſage to the GOVERNOR *from the* COMMISSIONERS.

SIR,

Lancaſter, May 18, 1757.

WE have attentively conſidered the Letter from a Number of the Inhabitants of *Hanover* Township, containing an Account of the late Murders committed there by the *Indians*, and the imminent Danger to which the People are expoſed.--With what Deſign this Letter was laid before us by your Honour, remains as yet a Matter of Uncertainty, as it was not accompanied with any Thing recommending what you would have done in Purſuance thereof. Their Requeſt is, that "their diſtreſſed Situation may be repreſented to the Governor, "and that they may obtain ſome Aſſiſtance of Men for "their Defence:" And we are of Opinion, the Governor is the only proper Perſon to apply to for Succour in that Caſe, as he is the Head of the Military Forces in this Government.---As Commiſſioners, we have no Power to conſent to the Raiſing of a larger Number of Men than is enacted by Law; nor can we of that Number command any to go to the Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants. This would be unjuſtly infringing on the Province of the Governor.---The Aſſembly have granted a Sum of Money for the Protection of the Province, and appointed Commiſſioners to diſpoſe of it agreeable to the Directions of the Law:---But we apprehend, unleſs the Military Force of this Province is better regulated, and the Officers employed therein diſcharge their Duty with more Punctuality and Integrity than we conceive they have hitherto done, little Advantage can be expected from the Sum granted, and the People, as they aſſert in their ſaid Letter, "will "continue to have no Aſſiſtance from them in their Extremity."

It is with Concern we obſerve of how little Benefit the Provincial Troops are, in protecting the People, and with inexpreſſible Horror we ſee the recent Proofs of this Truth; for, from numerous Inſtances, it is plain, that the Enemy come in between our Forts, deſtroy the Inhabitants within Sight of them, and return unmoleſted, while our Men remain inactive in Garriſon, and of little Service to the neighbouring Settlements; ſo that the Province receives no other Benefit from them than the Protection of the ſmall Spots of Ground contained within their ſeveral Fortifications: Whereas, if a proper Number of Men were ordered and obliged to be perpetually ranging on our Frontiers, and ſometimes engaged in Incurſions into the Enemy's Country, we conceive the *Indians* would be employed at Home, and afraid of invading the Province in the audacious Manner which is their daily Practice; and the Inhabitants would receive that Benefit from the large Sums granted for their Protection, which they have a Right to expect.

Theſe Reaſons induce us to recommend to the Governor, as the moſt effectual Method of complying with the Requeſt of the Inhabitants of *Hanover* Township, and of protecting the other Parts of the Frontiers, to give Orders that a Number of ſcouting Parties be conſtantly ranging on our Borders, and into the Enemy's Country in Search of them; otherwiſe the Intention of the Legiſlature will be fruſtrated, the Directions of the Law neglected, and the People of the Province remain inſecure, and perpetually liable to the ſame dreadful Fate which the * butchered Inhabitants now before us have ſo lately ſuffered. We are,

Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servants,
WILLIAM MASTERS,
JOHN BAYNTON,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

A Meſſage to the GOVERNOR *from the* COMMISSIONERS.

SIR,

Lancaſter, May 18, 1757,

WE heartily concur with you in thinking, that "as "there was a Neceſſity to march three Companies "of Colonel *Weiſer*'s Battalion into Fort *Auguſta* for the "Defence of that Place, as many of the neighbouring "Inhabitants ſhould be taken into Pay for a certain "Time till that Detachment can be ſpared to return to "its Station." And we greatly approve of the Governor's Deſign of "ordering them into the Forts, that the "greateſt Part of the Garriſons may march againſt the "Enemy." At the ſame time, as it appears by the Return of the firſt Regiment, laid before us, dated the Fourteenth Inſtant †, there were not then, and, as we are informed, as yet have not been any Perſons employed in the Recruiting Service; we beg Leave to requeſt, that the Governor would forthwith iſſue his Orders to, and oblige the Officers of the defective Battalions, many of whoſe Men have been long ſince diſcharged, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours in recruiting and filling up their reſpective Companies. And if "any of the *Indians* here can be "prevailed on to act immediately, and "join with our Men," we much approve of your Honour's Intention of propoſing it to them, and of obtaining their Aſſiſtance on this diſtreſſing Occaſion. We are,

Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servants,
WILLIAM MASTERS, JOSEPH GALLOWAY,
LYN-FORD LARDNER, JOHN BAYNTON.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IN caſe of an Attack, which we have the greateſt Reaſon to expect, it will be neceſſary for me to raiſe Volunteers, to order a Detachment of the Militia of the Lower Counties to march for the Defence of this Province; and further, to apply for a Body of the Militia of *New-Jerſey*. Theſe Troops ſhould be ſupplied with Ammunition, Proviſions, Carriages, Quarters, and ſuch other Neceſſaries as may be wanted for the Conveniency of their Marching and Encampment: Beſides, there will be wanting Arms and Accoutrements for the Volunteers; I moſt earneſtly therefore recommend it to you, to make the proper Proviſion for theſe ſeveral Articles; otherwiſe the Conſequences will be fatal to this Province.

June 25, 1757. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

The Houſe taking into Conſideration the above Meſſage from the Governor, came to the following Reſolves thereon, *viz.*

Reſolved, That the Houſe are deſirous to paſs, and have repeatedly preſented to the Governor a "Bill for "forming and regulating the Militia of this Province;" which, had he thought proper to have given his Aſſent to, would have enabled him to have protected the People: And that his Refuſal of the ſaid Bill is a Denial of that Protection which they have a Right to demand, and was his incumbent Duty to have granted.

Reſolved, That this Houſe have paſſed a Law for granting *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe, for the Raiſing and Maintaining Fourteen Hundred Men for the Defence of the Province; which Number of Men, had the Governor taken proper Care in recruiting the Provincial Regiments, would have been ſufficient at this Time, with the Aſſiſtance of the King's Forces now on our Frontiers, to have defended the Province againſt any Number of the Enemy we have Reaſon to expect are coming againſt us.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Supply Bill has inveſted the Provincial Commiſſioners with Power to diſpoſe of the ſaid *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* for the Defence of the People, with the Aſſent of the Governor; and the Houſe doubt not, but they will chearfully defray the Expence of ſuch prudent Meaſures as to them ſhall appear neceſſary for the Protection of the Province.

Reſolved, That it appears to us that the Governor is determined to withhold that Protection from the People of this Province which a proper Militia might afford them, unleſs we will preſent him with ſuch a Bill as will enable certain deſigning Men to ſubvert the Conſtitution, and deprive the Inhabitants of every Liberty they think worth enjoying.

A fair Tranſcript of the above Reſolves being made by the Clerk,

Ordered, That Mr. *Roberdeau*, and Mr. *Weſt*, wait on the Governor therewith, and deliver the ſame, in Anſwer to his Meſſage.

A true Extract from the Journals of the Houſe,
June 25, 1757. CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Aſſembly.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

*** *Being obliged to publiſh the foregoing Proceedings of the Governor and Aſſembly in this Week's Paper, the moſt of the Articles from the London Papers, brought by the Captains Snead and Tillet; our Advices from St. Chriſtophers, and Intelligence from the Northward, &c. muſt neceſſarily be deferred till our next. For a few Paragraphs from an Engliſh Print of the Twelfth of May, ſee the next Page.*

By Captain Carter, who arrived here on Thurſday laſt from Antigua, we received Advice of the following Ships of War being at Martineco, viz. One of 74 Guns; one of 66; three of 64; one of 40; three of 36; one of 16; and one of 12 Guns: That a new General had lately arrived there; and that the old one, M. Bompar, was to have the Command of the Squadron, and had hoiſted his Flag. It was thought he was deſigned againſt ſome of our Iſlands. Three large Store Ships, full of Soldiers, were alſo arrived there.

And Yeſterday the Privateer Spry, Capt. Bowne, of this Port, came up to Town, after an unſucceſsful Cruize, having taken only a ſmall Privateer, which he ſent to Barbados, and being concerned in the Taking of two Schooners. By him we learn that the French Men of War which were lately on the Coaſt of Guiney, were alſo got into Martineco, but in a very ſickly Condition.

The Snow Rachel, Captain Stiles, bound to Antigua from this Port, was taken on her Paſſage by two French Privateers, and afterwards drove aſhore and burnt by an Engliſh One; which Privateer, it is ſaid, alſo drove the two French Privateers aſhore, and deſtroyed them.

The Ship Hope, Captain Bolitho, of this Place, was taken on her Paſſage from South-Carolina to London, and ranſomed for 5500 l.

The Captains Snead and Tillet left Plymouth the 16th of May, under Convoy of five Ships of the Line, a 40, and two 20 Gun Ships, commanded by Admiral Oſborne, bound to Gibraltar, who had with him about a Hundred Sail of Merchantmen. The Leoſtoffe (the 40 Gun Ship) parted with the Admiral off Cape-Finiſterre, and proceeded with the Virginia Fleet, and the other Veſſels for America. This Ship is ſtationed in Virginia.

The Day before they ſailed the Unicorn, a 20 Gun Ship, brought into Plymouth two fine French Privateers, one of 26, and the other of 16 Guns, after a bloody Engagement, in which her brave Commander was killed, and a Number of Hands on both Sides.

And before they left that Port, they were informed that a very large Fleet ſailed from Breſt the Beginning of May. This Advice was ſaid to be brought by the Maſter of a Cartel Ship from Breſt, who ſwore to the Sailing of ſuch a Fleet, and that he was detained for three Days after they ſailed. And by the New-York Mercury, a Paſſenger arrived there from Plymouth ſays, that a Man of War came in from a Cruize before he ſailed, and that one of the Officers told him, they fell in with 16 Sail of French Line of Battle Ships, with two Flags, and a great Number of Tranſports, about 200 Leagues to the Weſtward of Scilly.

There was likewiſe a Report at Plymouth, that the King of Pruſſia had had a Battle with the Auſtrians, in which he gained a conſiderable Victory. [*This is ſaid to be a ſecond Battle.*]

On Sunday laſt Captain Blackburn arrived here from Liverpool. The 17th of May, in Lat. 45, Long. 50, he ſaw, and was chaced by four large Ships, which he ſuppoſed to be French Men of War, ſtanding North-Weſt; but his Veſſel going well, and a Fog coming on, he got clear.

From Halifax there is Advice, that ſix or ſeven Sail of French Ships of the Line, and ſome Frigates, were in Louiſbourg Harbour.

Captain Morton, from this Place, is ſafe arrived at Halifax.

Extract of a Letter from Reading, June 30, 1757.

"No Doubt you have heard that Broadhead's Houſe, in Northampton County, is burnt down, and one John Tidd killed there by the Indians, who are now about 60 behind the Mountains. A Scouting Party from Fort-William, and the Fort at North-kill, the other Night, came upon an Encamping-place of the Enemy, where they found Blankets, dry'd Meat, Wampum, &c. and they expect to ſee, and give a good Account of the Indians on their Return. Our Party was about 35 Men, and by this Time, if not before now, are reinforced. Our Frontier, and this Town, are very much expoſed."

Extract of another Letter from Reading, July 3.

"Laſt Wedneſday Morning, Frederick Meyer, of Bern Townſhip (who lives about 18 Miles from this Town) was killed and ſcalped by 3 or 4 Indians. He had his Son, of about 10 Years, in his Arms running away from them, when he received a Ball through his Body, which lodged in one of the Child's Hands. His Wife was ſcalped, and three of his Children taken away. The Son ſhot in the Hand was left, and is ſafe. His Baby, at the Mother's Breaſt, was thrown into a Creek, but taken up alive by the Neighbours, who came to the Relief of the Family. Laſt Friday three Women and four Children were killed and ſcalped in Tulpehocken, and were this Day buried in Tulpehocken Church; and the Night before ſeveral Perſons, it is ſuppoſed, were taken Priſoners."

We hear from Cumberland County, that one John Muſhet was lately ſhot there by the Indians, as he was opening his Door in the Morning.

By Captain Joy, from South-Carolina, there is Advice of the Garland Man of War, Captain Arbuthnot, being ſafe arrived there, with the Tranſports from this Place, and Hampton, in Virginia.

Laſt Night arrived here Captain Rankin from Cork, which he left the Eighth of May, in Company with Admiral Holbourne, and 15 Sail of the Line, two Frigates, two Bomb-ketches, two Fireſhips, and 55 Tranſports, with 5000 Troops on board. The two Highland Regiments were not ready to come with them; nor were the Tranſports arrived from England; but it was thought they would ſail in ten Days after them, under Convoy of five Sail of the Line. Captain Rankin left the Fleet 200 Leagues to the Weſtward, two Weeks from the Time of ſailing.

To-morrow is the Day appointed for a General Faſt throughout this Province.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Fanny, Nathaniel Scott, from Barbados.
Brig Nancy, Thomas Carter, from Antigua.
Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, from Salem.
Ship Betty-Sally, Edward Snead, from London.
Brig Royal American, Thomas Tillett, from Ditto.
Brig Sarah and Katherine, W. Condy, from Halifax.
Snow Hopſon, George Elliot, from Ditto.
Snow Hodiah, John Whitemarſh, from Rhode-Iſland.
Schooner Diſpatch, Telamon Phœnix, from New-York.
Sloop Polly, John Powntney, from Ditto.
Brig Heſter, James Sparks, from Antigua.
Snow Charming-Martha, Jonah Blackbourn, from Dublin and Liverpool.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from New-York.
Ship Windſor, Joſeph Clark, from Liverpool.
Schooner Mulberry, Charles Dingee, from New-York.
Brig Sally, Malachi Baker, from Liverpool.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Thames, John Applebee, for Newfoundland.
Schooner Hodiah John Whitemarſh, for R. Iſland.
Sloop Polly, John Powntney, for New-York,

CLEARED.

Sloop William's Relief, William Place, to Barbados.
Sloop Experiment, Thomas Alexander Sherlock, to North-Carolina.
Sloop John and Betty, John Keegan, to Ditto.
Ship Pennſylvania, Charles Lyon, to London.
Snow Muggy, William Alliſon, to Antigua.
Brig Jamaica Packet, Joſeph Arthur, junior, to Jamaica.
Sloop Frances, William Gibbons, to Barbados.
Sloop Thomas, Thomas Morton, to Boſton.
Ship Britannia, John M'Pherſon, to Newfoundland.
Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, to Salem.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, (Price One Shilling)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaſter*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

DEſerted from a recruiting Party of the 35th Regiment, at Duck creek, in the county of Kent, Thomas Pitts, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well-ſet, with broad round Shoulders, his Age Thirty two, was born in Somerſetſhire, in England, and ſpeaks very broad Weſt country Dialect, full faced, and greatly marked with the Small-pox, has thick buſhy dark coloured Hair, Part of which is turned grey, the Ends (by the Weather) of a ſandy Colour. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid Deſerter, in any of his Majeſty's Goals in this Province, and gives Notice thereof to Captain Delavalle, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the Reward of One Piſtole, excluſive of the Twenty Shillings Sterling, His Majeſty's Allowance for apprehending Deſerters; which Sums ſhall be paid by me JOHN DELAVALLE. *

To be SOLD by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
In Third ſtreet,

SMALL ARMS, and Cutlaſſes, ſuitable for a Privateer or Letter-of-Marque, and choice Oil-Flints; alſo Rum and black Pepper.

Juſt imported in the Betty Sally, Captain Snead, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold by
Richard Footman, and Company,
At their Store, in Water ſtreet, the ſecond Door below Arch-ſtreet,

A GREAT Variety of European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt imported in the Betty Sally, Captain Snead, from London, and to be ſold by
BUCKRIDGE SIMS,
At his Houſe in Water-ſtreet, near the Queen's Head,
A GREAT Variety of European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

JUST imported from Barbados, and to be ſold by JOSEPH MARKS, A Parcel of likely Negro Boys and Girls.---- Alſo Rum, Claret, and preſerved Tammerans.

To be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by
JOHN TAYLOR,
At his Store, in Water-Sreet, oppoſite Carpenter's Wharff.

A Parcel of European and Eaſt India Goods: Likewiſe low priced blue Broadcloths, and other Goods, by the Bale, (imported in the laſt Veſſels from England.) Tbctf.

* *Several of the murdered Inhabitants were at this Time brought into* Lancaſter, *and expoſed in the Street, to be viewed by the People.*

† *No Return of any of the Regiments was ever laid before the preſent Commiſſioners before the Date of the above Letter; ſo that they knew nothing of the State of the firſt, or any other of the Regiments till then; and finding the firſt ſo defective, and no Perſons employed in the Recruiting Service, they immediately wrote the above Letter to the Governor.*

Francfort, April 27. Some People here pretend to have it from good Hands, that the Chevalier de Follard has no way ſucceeded in his Commiſſion at the Court of Heſſe-Caſſel; for that the Landgrave, after mature Deliberation, plainly declared to him, "That he neither could nor ought to deviate in any Manner from the Engagements he had entered into with the King of Great-Britain: And that if his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhould attempt, by Force, to make him break thoſe Engagements, he would defend himſelf to the uttermoſt of his Power."

Oſnabrug, April 27. Six Thouſand French Troops arrived the 24th Inſtant at Munſter. The ſame Day the Pruſſians retired haſtily from Lipſtadt and Rittberg, and for want of Horſes carried off but one Piece of Cannon from the laſt mentioned Place; but they took Hoſtages for the Remainder of the Contributions demanded of the County of Rittberg: The Sum amounted to 10,000 Crowns, which was carried to them the next Day, at Bielefeld. As the French are at their Heels, they may poſſibly make them reſtore the Money. The Count de St. Germain entered Lipſtadt the 24th, at Three in the Afternoon. The ſame Day a Detachment of Fiſchar's Huſſars took Poſſeſſion of the County of Lingen, in the Name of the Empreſs Queen: That Country, which is incloſed within the Biſhoprick of Munſter, belongs to the King of Pruſſia. The ſame Detachment entered the County of Teckleburgh Yeſterday.

Dreſden, April 28. The King of Pruſſia hath given the ſtrongeſt Evidence of his martial Abilities by the Plan he hath formed for attacking the Auſtrians in Bohemia on all Sides; having ordered his whole Army in Saxony, Miſnic, Luſatia, and Sileſia, to enter Bohemia in four oppoſite Places at one and the ſame Time. The firſt Body or Grand Army is under his own Command, attended by Marſhal Keith; the Second by Prince Maurice of Deſſau; the Third by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick-Bevern; and the Fourth by Marſhal Schwerin. The King hath ordered each of the three laſt Bodies to penetrate as far as they can into the Heart of Bohemia, that by the moſt expeditious Motions the Diſpoſitions of the Auſtrians may be every where diſconcerted, and the Union of their reſpective Bodies into one grand Army be entirely prevented.

His Majeſty was at Cotta when he received a Courier from the Prince of Brunſwick-Bevern. He had no ſooner read his Diſpatch, than, turning to his Regiment of Guards, "Look ye, my Boys (ſaid the King) we have had a happy Beginning; the Prince of Bevern has beat the Auſtrians at Reichenberg, which, with the Bleſſing of God, is an Omen of greater Succeſs.

Francfort, April 29. We are aſſured that ſome of the Swiſs Regiments in the Service of France have plainly refuſed to paſs the Rhine and act againſt the King of Pruſſia.

LONDON, May 12.

From the King's Head Quarters at Linay, in Bohemia, April 24. His Highneſs the Duke of Bevern having marched the 20th, at the Head of a Body of the Army which was in Luſatia, from the Quarters of Cantonment near Zittau, poſſeſſed themſelves immediately, without the Loſs of a ſingle Man, of the firſt Poſt of Bohemia, at Krottau and Graſenſten, drove away the Enemy the ſame Day from Kratzen, and marched towards Machendorf, near Reichenberg. The ſame Morning Putkammer's Huſſars, commanded by their Colonel, and by Major Schænfeld, routed ſome Hundreds of the Enemy's Cuiraſſiers, commanded by Prince Lichtenſtein, who were poſted before Kohlig, and took Priſoners, 1 Captain, two Subalterns, and above 60 Horſe; the reſt were intirely diſperſed, and ſcarcely able to rally near Kratzen. The Night coming on, obliged the Troops to remain in the open Air till the next Morning. The 21ſt, at Break of Day, our Troops marched in two Columns by Habendorf towards the Enemy's Army, poſted near Reichenberg, and commanded by General Count Konigſeg, and 28,000 ſtrong. As ſoon as the Lines were formed, they advanced towards the Enemy's Cavalry, which was ranged in three Lines, of about 30 Squadrons. The two Wings were ſuſtained by the Infantry, which was poſted among felled Trees and Entrenchments. They immediately cannonaded the Enemy's Cavalry, who received it bravely, having on their Right a Village, and on their Left a Wood, where they had entrenched themſelves with felled Trees and Pits. But the Duke of Bevern having cauſed 15 Squadrons of Dragoons of the ſecond Line to advance, and ordered the Wood on our Right to be attacked at the ſame time by the Battalions of Grenadiers of Kahlden and Moellendorff, and by the Regiment of the Prince of Pruſſia, who cleared all the felled Trees and Entrenchments there, our Dragoons, who had by this Means their Flanks covered, intirely routed the Enemy's Cavalry. The Generals Normann, Katt, and the Prince of Wurtemberg, ſignalized themſelves extremely on this Occaſion.

Col. Putkammer, and Major Schænfeld, with their Huſſars, have likewiſe particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by giving the Horſe Grenadiers a very warm Reception; notwithſtanding the Enemy's Artillery took them in Flank. Lieut. Gen. Leſtewitz at the ſame time attacked, with our Left Wing, the Redoubts that covered Reichenberg. Tho' there were many Defiles of riſing Ground to paſs, which were all occupied by the Enemy, yet the Regiment of Darmſtadt forced the Redoubt, and put to Flight and purſued the Enemy, after ſome Diſcharges of their Artillery and Small-arms, from one Eminence to another, for the Diſtance of a Mile, as far as Rochlitz and Dorffel. The Loſs of the Enemy amounts, as far as we can learn at preſent, to 1000 killed and wounded. We have made about 20 Officers, and 400 Soldiers, Priſoners, and have taken three Standards. Cannon and Ammunition Waggons are ſaid to have been found among the felled Trees and Entrenchments, but the Departure of the Courier prevents our giving an exact Liſt of them at this preſent Moment. General Porporati is ſuppoſed to have been killed, becauſe ſome Letters directed to him have been found upon the Field of Battle. The Action began at Half an Hour after ſix o' Clock, and continued till eleven. On our Side there were ſeven Subalterns, and about 100 Men killed; General Normann, Major de Mellin, of the Regiment of Amſtel, Col. Lettow of D' Armſtadt, Majors de Platen, de Normann, and de Beyern, of Wurtemberg, the Captains de Normann, and de Putkammer, of Amſtel, ſeven Subalterns, and 150 Men, were wounded. The Officers and private Men equally deſerve the higheſt Commendations. His Highneſs the Duke of Bevern in particular, who had before diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſo ſignal a Manner in former Campaigns, and laſt Year at the Battle of Lowoſſez, in this Action gave freſh Proofs of that Skill and Courage, which will tranſmit his Name to Poſterity.

By letters from Peterſburgh, we are informed, that the Britiſh Miniſter at that Court, has conferred ſeveral times with the Grand Chancellor, M. Beſtucheff, upon the preſent poſture of Affairs, with reſpect to the rupture in the Empire, and the march of the Ruſſian troops to the aſſiſtance of the Queen of Hungary, and the ſaid Miniſter has received ſtrong aſſurances, that it was not the deſign of her Ruſſian Majeſty to act any thing againſt the territories of his Britannick Majeſty, being firmly reſolved to preſerve the preſent ſubſiſting treaty of amity, and commerce, between Great-Britain and Ruſſia. In the mean while the forage and ſtores for the uſe of General Apraxin's troops, are not got ready, ſo that it was uncertain when he would be in a condition to proceed for Bohemia.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, May 10.

"Our Artificers in our Dock-yard are very cloſely employed, and work with the utmoſt Alacrity on the Equipment of a very large Fleet of the Line, but their Deſtination is not known."

Juſt imported from London, in the Ship Betty Sally, Captain Snead, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his Store, the next Door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of ſcarlet, blue, green and cloth coloured fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, rattinets and ſhaloons, tammies, durants, camblets, calimancoes and worſted damaſks, ozenbrigs, cotton and linen checks, calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, black taffeties, cotton romals, lungee and new ſilk romals, buckram, buttons and mohair, mens and womens worſted hoſe, mens brown and white thread ditto, ribbons and firrets, ſilk, thread and cotton laces, bobbins and tape, writing paper, ſewing ſilks, white and coloured threads, fine worſted bindings, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, and a large aſſortment of cutlary, haberdaſhery, and other goods, too tedious to mention.

Tbetf.

Juſt imported in the Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, and the laſt ſhips from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Three Tons,

A GREAT Variety of European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. At ſame Place is ſold Timothy Graſs Seed, and choice American Clover Seed.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

THOMAS *and* WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their new ſtore, at the ſign of the Sugar loaf, on the wharff at the ſouth-ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, oppoſite to their old ſtore.

HAND, pannnel, ſaſh and mill ſaws, files, augers, plain irons, iron compaſſes, ſhoe tacks, awl blades, HV gimblets, two foot rules, hobnails, ſcythes, piſtolcap knives, ſundry ſorts of penknives, buck, bone and ivory table knives and forks, butchers knives, braſs and leather inkpots, womens ſciſſars, ſmall ſhears, razors, knitting needles, mens and womens ſhoe and knee buckles, ſilver faſhioned breaſt buttons, ſnuffers, ivory and horn combs, ſnuff boxes, looking glaſſes, key ſwivels cork ſcrews, ſpectacles, ſeals, watch keys, womens thimbles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, Whitechapel and darning ditto, marking irons, plate cloſet locks, thumb latches, fire ſhovels and tongs, iron and braſs candleſticks, joiners hatchets, Flanders bedticks, mens, womens and childrens gloves and mittens, tammies, durants, ſhaloons, coloured fuſtians, white ditto, ſaggathies, double and ſingle alopeens, hairbine, hair grazet, black and bluſh Perſian, ell wide ditto, taffeties, camblettees, duroys, corded druggets, Bengals, crapes, corded poplins, ſtarettas, calimancoes, white flowered ruſſel, white flannel, coarſe, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths, buttons, mohair, buckram, coloured thread, plains and kerſeys, halfthicks, ſerge, white jeans, corded demities, cotton Hollands, hempen Ruſſia, 11 nails, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide, and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, 3 qr. ſtripes, linen handkerchiefs, Iriſh linen, bag Holland, ozenbrigs, diaper and damaſk tablecloths and napkins, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, broad and narrow quality binding, ribbons, firrets, ſilk laces, cotton ditto, light and cloth coloured ſewing ſilk, yard wide tandem garlix, Holland whited long lawns, Hamburgh ditto, double fileſiae, clear lawns, cambricks, calicoes, muſlins, ſpotted and flowered bandanoes, womens fans, Scots and nuns thread, writing paper, Titley's ſailcloth, London loaf ſugar, rum, Burlington pork, Philadelphia beef, and ſundry other goods. ¶

Imported in the Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, the Royal American, Capt. Tillet, and the laſt ſhips from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

At their Store, in Market-ſtreet,

TEN and eleven nail and 3 qr. linen checks, 7 eights, yard wide, yard and 3 eights, and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, plain, figured and corded demities, coloured thread, Holland and Manchester tapes, gartering, ferrets, ſhoe binding, laces, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide Iriſh linen, cambrick in pieces and patches, long lawns, clear, ſtriped, flowered and ſpotted lawns, ozenbrigs, ticklinburgs, Ruſſia and ravens duck, Princes and Ruſſia curdled linen, linen handkerchiefs, printed and Kenting handkerchiefs, bordered napkening and clouting diaper, huckaback, fine ell wide ſheeting, diaper and damaſk table cloths, mens, womens and boys brown and white thread and cotton hoſe, mens white ſilk hoſe, black, buff and ſcarlet worſted patterns of Breeches, 6 qr. muſlins, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, ſilk and cotton romals, black and coloured China taffeties, ell wide Perſians, a variety of printed calicoes and cottons, nankeens, womens ſhoes, crimſon and yellow paragon and lace for beds, cotton velvets, forreſt and broadcloths, felt hats, horn combs, powder and inkhorns, &c. Alſo muſcovado ſugar by the barrel.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partneriſhip of *RHEA* and *WIKOFF*, are deſired to make Payment to the Subſcriber, *JOHN RHEA.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Goods, Rights and Credits of John Allen, is attached, he having abſconded, and not paid his juſt Debts: Theſe are therefore to require all his Creditors to appear before me, in New-London, Cheſter County, the 19th of July next, at 12 a Clock, with their Bonds, Bills, and Book Accounts, that Diſtribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this 28th of June.

JOHN SCOTT.

Reading, in Berks County, July 1, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by way of publick Vendue, on the 15th Day of this inſtant July, a Meſſuage or Tenement, Grift-mill, with two Pair of Stones, and Tract or Piece of Land, containing 15 Acres, and 88 Perches, ſituated on the Weſt-ſide of the River Schuylkill, in the Townſhip of Cumrie, and County of Berks aforeſaid, near the Town of Reading, late the Property of Jacob Beyerly, ſeized and taken in Execution by me

¶ WILLIAM BOONE, Sheriff.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ship from London, and to be ſold very cheap, by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At his Store in Water ſtreet, the third Door above Market-ſtreet,

THE beſt thick ozenbrigs, ticklinburgs, ravens duck, white and brown Ruſſia and Iriſh Sheeting, fine ell wide Holland ditto, yard wide tandems, double fileſiae, fine and coarſe yard and 7 eights Iriſh linen, fine white princes linen, brown glazed Holland, long lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, fine and coarſe cambricks, muſlins, 9 qr. Flanders, and 7 eights Engliſh tickens, dowlas, bandanoes, Scots and Cumberland handkerchiefs, fine ſpotted pocket ditto, fine and coarſe buckrams, calicoes and cottons, nankeens, ell wide black Perſian taffeties, 7 eights, yard and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks, a large aſſortment of coloured fuſtians, thickſets and jeans, black, blue, ſcarlet and buff coloured knit breeches, mens fine and coarſe white and mixed thread ſtockings, pins, fine and coarſe writing paper, superfine and coarſe ſcarlet, red, blue, and drab coloured broadcloths, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſting, ſcarlet ſhaloons, fine Dandriff combs, crown cloth, blue, 3 corded white and ſcarlet ſewing ſilks, coloured and white threads, fine black, blue, white, pink, ſcarlet and cloth coloured durants and tammies, black and green calimancoes, blue and pink coloured ſattins, felt and caſtor hats, blue and dark coloured boiled camblets, powder and ſhot, the beſt mill ſaws, with ſundry other articles. Tbtf. M.

STRAYED or ſtolen from John Harvey, living in the Manor of Moreland, in Philadelphia County, a light bay Mare, ſhe paces and hand gallops, is about 13 Hands high, was ſhod before, docked ſhort, and has a ſmall Saddle Gall on her Back. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the Owner, living at the Crooked Billet, or ſecures her, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by me

¶ JOHN HARVEY.

To be SOLD,

A YOUNG likely Negroe Wench, about ſeventeen Years of Age, Country born, and has had the Meaſles and Small-pox. Enquire at the New Printing Office. ¶

Kennet, Cheſter County, June 27, 1757.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Kennet Township, Cheſter County, on the 24th of this inſtant June, in the Morning, a Dutch Servant Woman, named Catherina Flakes, ſuppoſed to be between 30 and 40 Years of Age, ſhort and thick ſet, big with Child, near her Time, of a ſwarthy Complexion, has a down Look, ſour Countenance, her Legs uncommonly large, has a Breaking-out on her Arms, Neck, and between her Shoulders, ſuppoſed to proceed from Poiſon; has a harſh Voice, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, and has black Hair: Had on, and took with her, when ſhe went away, an uncommon Hat, made of Silk and Hair, of different Colours, a round ear'd Cap, commonly wears a Ribbon round her Head, two old Shifts, one of which Part Flax, and Part Tow, an old quilted Petticoat, pretty much worn, ſo that the Wooll appears pretty much through it, alſo a green Stuff Petticoat, pretty much worn, an old Linen ſtriped Petticoat, patched before with white Linen, and a ſtriped or checked Bed-gown, a green Stuff Jacket, much worn, &c. Shop Stockings, the Feet much worn, Leather heeled Shoes, &c. She ſerved her firſt indented Time with one Robert Smith in Philadelphia, a Houſe Carpenter, and was bought out of Philadelphia Priſon for her Fees, about the Tenth of February laſt, and ſays ſhe was got with Child whilſt in Priſon. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by me

¶ RICHARD THATCHER.

Cheſter, June 20, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by way of publick Vendue, about Twelve a Clock, on the Twenty-third Day of July next, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, or Tenement, and Lot of Land thereunto belonging, ſituated in the Borough of Cheſter, alias Marcus-Hook, in Cheſter County; bounded on the Weſt by New-ſtreet, on the North by a Road leading to Cheſter, and on the Eaſt and South by Lands of Robert Moulder and Thomas Derrick; containing by Computation about three Quarters of an Acre; late the Property of David Derrick; ſeized and taken in Execution by

⊕ 4 W. JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Wedneſday the 13th Day of July next, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, a commodious new Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, with a convenient Piazza, &c. and 17 Acres and Three Quarters of Land thereto belonging. One other Lot of Land adjoining the aforeſaid Lot, containing 13 Acres and an Half, with a choice Piece of Meadow Ground in the Back Part of each of the aforeſaid Lots, ſituate on the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown.

Likewiſe one other Lot of Land, containing 21 Acres and 44 Perches. Alſo one other Lot adjoining, containing 17 Acres and 100 Perches. And a Back Lot of Land adjoining, containing 30 Acres and 50 Perches, ſituate on the Road leading from Germantown great Road into Wiſſahickon Road; all which ſaid Lots were late the Eſtate of John Naglee, and will be ſold in Parcels, or in the Whole, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers, being ſeized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Eagle, Capt. Tomlinſon, from London, and to be ſold by

GOUGH *and* CARMALT,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where Mr. John Relfe formerly lived,

OZenbrigs, tandems, piſtol lawns, 7-eights and yd. wd. garlix, Iriſh dowlas, 7 eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, flowered and clear lawns, long lawns, cambricks, princes linen, Flanders bedticks, 7 qr. and 8 qr. bed bunts, Ruſſia linen, writing-paper, white jeans, corded demities, dy'd pillows, half yd. and yd. wd. venetian poplins, white, blue, green, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, camblets, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, ſcarlet, turkey and lettered gartering, ſilk and cotton laces, blue, white, green, pink and cloth colour'd tammies and durants, black horſe-hair hats, duroys, men and womens gloves and mittens, men and womens thread hoſe, ſilk and cotton caps, Scots thread, nuns and colour'd ditto, tapes, bobbins, ivory combs, quality binding, mohair and horſe-hair buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt, a large aſſortment of ribbons, velvet edging, black lace, capuchin ditto, neſts of gilt trunks, nonſopretties, bar lead, ſhot, gunpowder, GB wool cards, pepper, pewter, Newmarket twig whips, white, black, light and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilk, necklaces, Daffy's elixir, Turlington's balſam, Godfrey's cordial, ſuperfine broadcloths in ſuits, ſaggathies, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, Italian crapes, china ware, womens damaſk heel ſhoes, Weſton's ſnuff, cotton romals, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, gauze ditto, ſtay trimmings, white watered tabby, buckram, calicoes and printed linens, nankeens, blue, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, perſians, wafers, ſealing-wax, boxes of tin plates, penknives, cutlers, buck, cocoa and bone table knives and forks, ſteel buckles, madder, redwood, Spaniſh brown, Spaniſh white, red lead, white ditto, yellow oaker, green copperas, brimſtone, grindſtones, boxes and firkins of pipes, cables, with running rigging, ſuitable for a veſſel, Tbtf.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

July 14, 1757. NUMB. 1490.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

WARSAW, March 20.

OUR laſt Letters from Wilna, the Capital of Lithuania, aſſure us, that a Corps of 500 Ruſſians was arrived there, in order to eſtabliſh Magazines of Proviſions and Forage, and to guard them when formed.

Peterſburgh, March 22. The Miniſters reſiding here from the Courts of Vienna and Dreſden, are much diſpleaſed with the Orders that were given to General Apraxin for ſuſpending the March of the Troops under his Command.

Hildeſheim, March 30. *The Behaviour of the Inhabitants of Munſter ſeems to indicate ſome Apprehenſions. The Works of the Fortifications are carrying on with Vigour; the Ramparts and Batteries are mounted with* 200 *Pieces of Cannon; 4500 Men of the Troops of the Country,* 4000 *Peaſants, and* 1500 *Burghers, have formed themſelves into an Army. In ſhort, all poſſible Meaſures are taken to guard againſt any Manner of Inſult.*

Dreſden, April 3. As ſeveral Soldiers belonging to the Saxon Regiment of Light Horſe of Rutowiky, to the Number of 150, have joined in one Body and deſerted, having obliged the Major that commanded them to lead them into Bohemia; and as almoſt the ſame has happened with Part of the Saxon Regiment of Infantry of Prince Maximilian; his Pruſſian Majeſty has cauſed all the Saxon Regiments to be broke, and the Soldiers incorporated with the other Pruſſian Regiments. When the Saxons deſert from hence, and go to Bohemia, they are not enrolled, but are ſent to ſome remote Places in Bohemia and Auſtria, where they are kept together.

When the Queen of Poland was informed of theſe Deſertions, ſhe expreſſed her Diſapprobation thereof in the ſtrongeſt Terms, as ſhe foreſaw that the Country would be obliged to furniſh other Recruits. And accordingly Orders are already iſſued, requiring the Magiſtrates to deliver upwards of 4000 more Recruits with all Speed.

Thurſday laſt the Counteſs of Bruhl, Wife of the Prime Miniſter, was arreſted at her Palace, and is guarded by an Officer, two ſubaltern Officers, and 25 Soldiers.

It is ſaid that the Regiment of Loon, in its March from Guben to Berlin, where it was to remain in Garriſon, had all of a ſudden taken the Route of Poland, all the Soldiers having declared to their Pruſſian Officers, that they would rather die than remain in the King of Pruſſia's Service. This Regiment went through Croſſen, and there paſſed the Oder, crying out as they paſſed, "Whoever is a good and loyal Saxon, let him follow us." This had ſuch an Effect, that a Battalion of Prince Xavier's Regiment there garriſoned, took Advantage of this Opportunity, and followed that Regiment. It is reported that the Queen is forbid to ſtir out of her Palace.

Vienna, April 3. *It is ſaid that our Croats and Huſſars have ſet Fire to (on the Road to Reichenew)* 24,000 *Cords of Wood, belonging to the Pruſſians.*

Cleves, April 2. The Town of Gueldres is the only Place in theſe Quarters wherein the King of Pruſſia ordered a Garriſon to be left. They opened their Sluices on the firſt Advice that the French were enter'd upon the Territory of Auſtrian Gueldres; ſo that all the Neighbourhood, more than a League round, has been under Water theſe four or five Days.

Paris, March 28. A Courier has been diſpatched to Count d'Affry, the King's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Hague, with Orders for his Excellency to require of the States-General that the Navigation of the Maeze for Proviſion and Ammunition to the King's Army, ſhould be free at all the Places they ſhould paſs through in the Territories of the Republick. It is not doubted but their High Mightineſſes will readily comply with this Demand, which is founded upon the preſent Impoſſibility of the French Troops paſſing the Maeze, the Neutrality and Impartiality of the States-General, and upon the Friendſhip of His Majeſty, whoſe Army, in caſe of Need, will be employed to aſſiſt their Republick.

Hague, March 31. The French King hath demanded of the States-General a Paſſage on the Meuſe by Maeſtricht, for the Artillery and warlike Stores deſigned for the Army on the Lower Rhine; which their High Mightineſſes have begged his Majeſty not to inſiſt on, as it would be a Breach of their Neutrality.

Prague, April 2. The King of Pruſſia having aſſembled 20,000 Men at Zwickau, in order to advance, as 'tis thought, towards Egra, General Brown has ordered the Duke d'Aremberg to aſſemble as ſoon as poſſible 20,000 Men to watch their Motions.

Nuremberg, March 29. The French Army, for whoſe Uſe Leave has been aſked to form a Magazine in this City, is deſtined for Bohemia, and will conſiſt of 24000 Men, who will be joined by 4000 Bavarians, and 6000 of the Troops of Wurtemberg, in the Pay of France.

Franckfort, April 5. We have yet no Advice of the March of the French Troops in Alſace.

Duſſeldrop, April 8. There is no more Talk of forming a Camp either at Calcum or Neuſs. As the Pruſſians have abandoned Weſel, the French Troops, as faſt as they arrive, advance towards that City; and 'tis thought the Camp will be formed in its Neighbourhood. The Prince de Soubiſe came hither on Tueſday Evening, and after having conferred two Hours with our Governor, returned to Neuſs.

Bruſſels, April 8. Since laſt Tueſday no French Troops have paſſed through this Place; but on Wedneſday arrived here 60 Copper Pontoons, and about 30 Caiſſons, with Gunpowder, and other Ammunition. All the heavy Artillery, that is appointed for the Uſe of this Army, is to be embarked upon the Maeſe andthe Rhine. The Number of Pieces is ſaid to be very conſiderable. Yeſterday in the Evening a Meſſenger arrived from Vienna, with an account that her Imperial Majeſty has ſuppreſſed the two Supreme Councils of Flanders and Italy, of both which Count Tarouca was Preſident. The Affairs of both thoſe Departments are now under the Direction of Count Kaunitz. M. de Karle, the Third of the Auſtrian Commiſſaries at the laſt Conferences at Bruſſels, is appointed the Empreſs Queen's chief Commiſſary, to take Poſſeſſion of ſuch Conqueſts as may be made in theſe Parts upon the King of Pruſſia, and ſets out To-morrow for Guelderland.

April 11. According to our Advices from Guelderland, the Prince de Soubiſe has taken Poſſeſſion in the Name of the Empreſs-Queen of the Towns of Weſel, Cleves, and others, within the Pruſſian Dominions; in conſequence whereof two Commiſſioners are ſet out to make the neceſſary Arrangements in that Country, collect the Revenues, and put up her Majeſty's Arms, &c.

April 12. Our Letters from Paris confirm the ſailing of a Squadron of four Ships from Toulon, under the Command of M. du Reveſt; but it ſeems that M. d'Apcher's Fleet was not ſailed from Breſt on the firſt inſt.

April 13. Upon a new Memorial delivered to the States-General, their High Mightineſſes have agreed, notwithſtanding the Repreſentations of the Britiſh Miniſter at the Hague, to let Proviſions and Ammunition paſs through Maeſtricht for the French Army that is deſigned to act againſt the Pruſſian and Hanoverian Dominions, tho' they had but a few Days before deſired to be excuſed from granting ſuch a Paſſage.---Alas! how are the Mighty fallen, and the Weapons of War periſhed in Holland. They have minded nothing but the accumulating of Wealth, and the Reward of their Covetouſneſs is coming upon them.

Paris, April 9. Laſt Friday great Damage was done in this City and its Neighbourhood by a moſt violent Hurricane, which, 'tis feared, was general throughout the Kingdom. The Playhouſe at Havre de Grace was blown down at the Time they were repreſenting the Opera of Sampſon, and upwards of 100 Perſons were buried in the Ruins; which being ſet on Fire by the Candles and Lamps, the whole was conſumed.

The Parliament have come to a Reſolution to beſeech his Majeſty to iſſue a Declaration, forbidding the compoſing, printing or publiſhing any Libel, on Pain of Death.

The Engliſh Packet Boat, the Dolphin, ſent into Calais by the General Lally Privateer, had on board, beſides other valuable Effects, a Box of Ingots of Gold, weighing 238 lb.

M. Perrier de Salvert, Chef d'Eſcadre of his Majeſty's Navies, died at Verſailles laſt Wedneſday, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Genoa, March 19. All the Sailors on the Coaſt of Provence have Orders to repair immediately to Toulon.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, April 30.

We learn that the French, both in and out of their ports, laugh at our wind bound ſquadron, ſaid to be deſtined for America, as knowing it will arrive at thoſe parts as the reſt of our ſquadrons have heretofore done, viz. when time will be paſt for their being of any great advantage to our colonies, or of annoyance to the enemy.

From Breſt they write, that twelve armed ſhips of war had arrived there from St. Malo's; the leaſt of which carries twenty guns. There are other Advices from the ſame parts, which ſay poſitively, that a French ſquadron with tranſports, having 9000 land forces on board, under the command of lieutenant-general Lally, did actually ſail from Breſt and Port-L'Orient, for America, the beginning of this month.

They write from the Lower Rhine, that the French king has peremptorily demanded of the prince of Heſſe, that he ſhall accept, and keep to a ſtrict neutrality: but as to Hanover, that is to undergo the fate of the war.

An article from Frankfort is ſomewhat contradictory to the former part of this, viz. *Frankfort, April* 12. The chevalier Follard, miniſter from France, is ſet out to execute a commiſſion at Caſſel, which is to demand from the Landgrave a categorical anſwer, whether he will act conformable to the reſolution taken by the general diet of the empire, or in oppoſition thereto; for it is not probable he will be at liberty to be neutral. If he joins his troops to thoſe of Hanover in the army of obſervation, thoſe of France will abſolutely enter the territories of Heſſe.

From Hanover itſelf, Advices of April 12, are as follow: 'Many of our regiments, as well horſe as foot, are arrived at Hamelen, where the Army of obſervation is to be formed. Three Pruſſian Regiments from Weſel are arrived there. The Heſſian troops are alſo preparing to join them. Lieutenant-general Sporcke is gone to Brunſwick, to haſten the march of thoſe of Wolfenbuttle. The duke of Saxe Gotha has given orders for his troops to begin their march.

Oſnabrug, April 15. The advices that have been received at Hanover, leaving no room to doubt that the deſign of the French is to march into that electorate, the neceſſary preparations are making there for a vigorous defence. The Pruſſian regiments who are to join in the army of obſervation are upon their full march.

Leipſic, April 15. A courier lately arrived at the King's head quarters, has brought advice, that the French threaten to take poſſeſſion of the principality of Eaſt-Frieſland, in the ſame manner as they have done of the dutchy of Cleves. If this advice be well grounded, the Pruſſian troops will likewiſe retire from that principality, and join the army of obſervation.

Vienna, April 5. The aulic council of the empire has delivered to the emperor their final proceedings and reſolutions againſt the king of Pruſſia, whereby the fiſcal of the empire, agreeable to the duty of his office, is directed to cite the king of Pruſſia as elector of Brandenburgh, and to acquaint him, that he has incurred the penalties inflicted by the law of the empire; that in conſequence thereof he is put under the Ban of the empire, and thereby deprived of all his rights, privileges and prerogatives, &c. and that his fiefs are forfeited to the fiſcal.

Vienna, April 9. The army in Bohemia, under prince Charles of Lorrain and marſhal Brown, will be compoſed of 73,608 men, viz. 53,608 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry. That in Moravia, commanded by count Leopold de Daun, will conſiſt of 70,192 men, viz, 49,610 foot, and 20,582 horſe. Beſides which there will be a flying camp, deſtined for the blockade of fortreſſes, under count de Nadaſti, conſiſting of 15,880 foot, and 4000 horſe. Total 163,680 men. We expect 18 ſquadrons from Poland, which are not included in this number.

Weſel, April 19. The prince de Soubiſe arrived here the 14th, having made this place his head quarters, and by the diſpoſitions which he is making, it is thought the army under his command will ſoon paſs the Rhine, in order to march into Weſtphalia, where, after the reduction of Gueldres, it will be joined by the army under marſhal d'Etrees, which till then is to remain between the Meuſe and the Rhine. A field train of artillery, conſiſting of 80 pieces of cannon, and a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, are arrived in this neighbourhood from Mentz. Another train is expected from Straſbourg of 100 pieces of heavy cannon, and 70 field pieces, beſides mortars, and a proportionable quantity of ammunition. The city of Gueldres is inveſted, and threatned with a bombardment.

Bruſſels, April 21. We learn from Weſel, that the count de Maillebois has been detached by the prince de Soubiſe with a body of 3000 French, and 400 Auſtrians, towards the county of Rittberg, in order to diſlodge the Pruſſians, who have taken poſſeſion of count Kaunitz's caſtle.

Add to all theſe things, advices received from Hamburgh, which ſpeak of the Ruſſians being in motion in Lithuania; and thus, we find the king of Pruſſia ſurrounded with difficulties; out of which, for we actually believe his heart is honeſt, we heartily wiſh him a happy deliverance.

Madrid, April 12. On the 10th Letters were received here from Liſbon, which cauſed great Uneaſineſs. Their Contents were, that one of the riſing Grounds, on which this City was built, burſt open into a ſurprizing Chaſm, out of which guſhed Smoak and Flames like thoſe exhaled from a Volcano; that the Sea afterwards ſwelled in a very extraordinary Manner, and overwhelmed with its Waters ſeveral Feet in Heighth the greateſt Part of the City, and that the Inhabitants had deſerted and abandoned that Part of Liſbon.

This Day we were informed by Letters, bearing Date the Firſt of this Month, that this Kind of Volcano was attended with no Effects that indicated continued or future Eruptions; that the Chaſm appeared afterwards to cloſe; that the Waters of the Sea, having covered for two Days the extent of Ground the Sea overflowed, retired; that the Conſternation, which was very great at the Sight of theſe new Phænomenas, was ſince diſſipated, but that the ſame could not be ſaid of the Uneaſineſs Numbers of Perſons were afflicted with, on beholding the Calamities to which this diſmal Situation might ſtill expoſe the unhappy Remains of Liſbon.

Prague, April 24. In order to ſtop the Enemy's Progreſs, Marſhal Brown is filing off Troops towards Koneginſgratz, along both Sides of the Elbe, and towards Budina, where he encamped laſt Year.

LONDON.

Whitehall, April 16. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Earl of Home, Major-General of His Majeſty's Forces, to be Governor of Gibraltar, in the Room of Lord Tyrawly.

April 12. We hear from Beaumaris, that the St. David Privateer of that Place, which had been out but a few Days, has taken a new French Privateer, of twelve Carriage, and ſixteen Swivel Guns, after a very ſmart Engagement of two Hours and a Half; the French had 29 Men killed, and the St. David five. She is brought into Beaumaris.

April 13. We hear that one Part of France's Plan of Operations againſt Hanover is, to conquer Bremen and Verden, and then make a Preſent of them to Sweden, in order to purchaſe the Concurrence, or at leaſt the Neutrality of that Crown in the preſent War.

A French Privateer of ſix Guns, and 47 Men, is taken by the Greenland Ships belonging to the Port of London.

The Exportation of Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any ſort of Arms or Ammunition, is further prohibited for ſix Months from the 29th inſtant.

By Advices from Hanover of the firſt Inſtant it appears, that the Troops of the Electorate, conſiſting of 28,000 Men, thoſe of the Landgrave of Heſſe, conſiſting of 12,000, and thoſe of the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, of 6000, are in full March for the Principality of Minden, where the Army of Obſervation is to be formed; and which, when joined by the Saxon Troops in the Pruſſian Service, and the Forces retiring out of the Dutchy of Cleves, will conſiſt of between 50 and 60,000 Men, and is to be commanded in Chief by His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who is impatiently expected.

April 14. Capt Hudſon, of the Mary of Bermuda, arrived at Plymouth the 10th Inſt. which Morning he ſaw

two

two Privateers off the Lizard; but one of our Men of War coming up, took them both, and ſaved him from going to France. He believes one of the Privateers had twenty-two Guns.

April 15. The Friends of the Court of Berlin in Holland aſſure, that his Pruſſian Majeſty will have ſeven Armies on foot this Campaign, viz. 27,000 Men in Pomerania; 36,000 in Pruſſia; 60,000 in Sileſia; 75,000 in Saxony and Luſatia; 30,000 in Magdebourg; and 30,000 with the Hanoverians; making in all 258,000 Men. This Account is probably exaggerated; but it is certain that the Forces of that Prince are very formidable.

The Queen of Poland being informed that his Pruſſian Majeſty was greatly ſtruck with the Beauty of a Painting of Mary Magdalen, in the Gallery at Dreſden, and having ordered a Copy of it to be taken, made him a Preſent of the original Picture; of which his Majeſty expreſſed his Senſe in the moſt obliging Terms.

From Cleves they write, that it is thought the French will not raiſe Contributions in that Country; but, after the Example of his Pruſſian Majeſty in Saxony, ſequeſtrate the public Revenue, and diſmiſs all the Officers belonging to it, and thoſe belonging to the War-Office.

Some Letters from Switzerland adviſe, that the Canton of Zurich has given their Regiments in the Service of France leave to croſs the Rhine with the other Troops of that Crown, and to make the Campaign this Year in Germany.

We hear that the Fleet going to the Mediterranean, will conſiſt of 30 Ships of the Line, four of 90, three of 80, eight or ten of 74 Guns, &c. together with three Hoſpital Ships, five Fireſhips, and 12 Frigates, making in the whole 50 Sail.

A Train of Artillery of no ſmall Conſequence, and a Number of Troops are ordered to be aſſembled at or near Plymouth and Cork, for Embarkation at a ſhort Notice; and are generally believed to be deſtined for the Mediterranean.

Some Ships are taken up in order to be converted into Fireſhips.

The King of Pruſſia hath diſarmed not only the Inhabitants of Dreſden, but thoſe of the whole Electorate of Saxony.

April 18. The Somerſet Man of War has taken the Dauphin, bound from Bayonne to Louiſbourg, with Stores, Proviſions and Soldiers, and brought her into Portſmouth.

The Indiſcreet, a French Man of War of 24 Guns, and 240 Men, is put into Malaga; ſhe fell in off Cape de Gatt with the Experiment Man of War of 20 Guns, and attempted to board her, but had in the Attempt 50 Men killed, and 40 wounded.

The Flora, Mortimer, from New England, and the Boſton Galley, White, from Boſton, both for London, are carried into St. Malo's.

There is Advice from Leghorn, that the Engliſh Ships there were not ſailed from thence, but only waited the Arrival of two Men of War, which were daily expected, to convoy them to England; alſo that they heard four Men of War from Toulon were cruiſing off Minorca to intercept the ſaid Ships.

It is ſaid that when Capt. Piggot, Commander of the York Man of War, took the three Prizes mentioned in Saturday's Paper, there were ſixteen Sail of French Ships in Company, moſt of them Tranſports; and that the York, being a very ſickly Ship, more of them, if taken, could not have been mann'd. Two of theſe were taken near the Lizard.

April 19. A French Privateer, of ſixteen Carriage Guns, is brought up to the Nore by the Flamborough Man of War.

In the Hague Gazette of the 13th Inſtant, we find the following Paragraph from Madrid, dated March 22.

"Laſt Week Sir Benjamin Keene, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, had a private Audience of the King, at which he ſtrongly complained of the Proceedings againſt the Antigallican, an Engliſh Privateer, and of the violent Manner in which the Duc de Penthievre, the ſaid Privateer's Prize, has been ſeized. To which his Majeſty made Anſwer, That he would enquire thoroughly into this Affair, and then decide it according to the Principles of Equity and Juſtice."

April 21. It is obſervable, that out of 21 Ships that have ſailed from Carolina for England this Seaſon, 19 have fell into the Enemy's Hands, ſome of which have been retaken, and others ranſomed.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, April 18.

"Yeſterday came up the Tartar man of war, Capt. Lockhart commander; who ſailed on Thurſday laſt from Spithead, with money on board to pay Plymouth yard, and the next day ſhe was met with off the Iſle of White by the Duc d'Aguillon of St. Malo's, a French Privateer of 500 tons, 260 Men (her compliment 310) 24 ten pounders, Tho. Donean commander; a gallant ſailor, who would have fought his ſhip whilſt ſhe could ſwim, but was compelled by his men, who threatened to ſhoot him, to ſtrike to the Tartar, after an engagement of one hour and 12 minutes, in which the Tartar fired 42 broadſides, and had only four men killed, and one ſlightly wounded. The privateer had 50 killed and wounded; her hull is in a very ſhattered condition; her main and mizen maſts were ſo much damaged, that yeſterday they went overboard.

"The Tartar has received a ſhot between wind and water, and her ſails, &c. are very much damaged. This morning ſhe came into the harbour, ſaluted with the cheers of the ſhips, as ſhe paſſed them. This is the ſixth privateer brought in by the Tartar, and the beſt that has been taken this war."

By a letter from Briſtol we have advice, that the Hawke privateer, of that place, James Conner Captain, has taken a French Eaſt-Indiaman, homeward bound, burthen 1200 tons, 36 guns, and 150 men, after a ſmart engagement of ſix hours and a half, in which the French boarded her twice, but were repulſed by the bravery of the Captain and crew. The Indiaman parted from her convoy in a hard gale of wind, but the day before ſhe was taken. Her cargoe is valued at upwards of 200,000 l. ſterling. As to the number killed and wounded on both ſides, the particulars are not yet known.

Letters from Bruſſels ſay, that the French have inveſted Gueldres, and have threatened the Garriſon to grant them no Capitulation, if they do not ſurrender the Place immediately.

We hear from Hanover, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke's Head Quarters will be at the Caſtle of Liusburg, not far from Nienburg upon the Weſel, which will effectually cover the Capital, and the beſt Part of the Electorate.

The merchants are making a ſubſcription, in order to preſent Capt. Lockhart, commander of the Tartar man of war, with a piece of plate, for his great ſervices done to trade, in taking ſo many privateers, &c. One hundred pounds are already ſubſcribed.

April 23. We hear a ſtrong Squadron will put to Sea with all Expedition to intercept a great Number of French Tranſports, deſtined for America.

The Victorie Privateer of Bayonne, of 26 Guns, is taken in the Bay of Biſcay by the Somerſet, Devonſhire and Rocheſter Men of War.

April 26. According to Letters from Nantz, all the Diſpoſitions of the Squadron equipped at Port L'Orient have been changed: the Regiment of Berry, which was already on board, is to be landed, and march to Breſt, in order to embark in other Veſſels deſtined for Canada. It is thought that Meſſ. de Kerſaint and Moelien will ſail from the Coaſt of Guiney, and join Beaufremont's Squadron at Martinico.

We hear that the Empreſs Queen has offered terms of Peace to his Pruſſian Majeſty, and he has actually refuſed them.

It is currently reported that his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, and the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; will be appointed Secretaries of State; the Hon. Mr. Legge, Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer; Lord Mansfield, Lord Chancellor; and the Duke of Devonſhire will continue firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

They write from Dreſden of the 16th inſt. that his Pruſſian Majeſty has frequent councils on the preſent affairs, and has reſolved to ſend 20,000 men for the defence of Eaſt-Frieſland, and to endeavour to oblige the French to quit Cleves.

Letters from Vienna inform us, that orders are given for the march of General Brown's army in Bohemia forthwith againſt the Pruſſians, in order to prevent them entring into that country, and as ſoon as the auxiliaries of the empire and thoſe of France have joined them, they are to attempt a total conqueſt of not only Brandenburg, but Pruſſia, and reinſtate the Elector of Saxony in his dominions.

April 27. Advice was received that the French king very narowly eſcaped being ſhot as he was hunting, the ball grazed againſt a tree. The aſſaſſin made his eſcape.

Laſt Saturday afternoon the large French privateer, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip the Flamborough, came to an anchor off the tower.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 13.

"They write from Preſburgh, that the States of Hungary having been required by this court to furniſh a body of Hungarians to join the imperial army in Bohemia, the ſame was under conſideration, and that it was not doubted but that if occaſion required the ſame would be granted. Our troops in Bohemia are moving near the Pruſſian territories, ſo that it was expected an action would in a ſhort time enſue."

By letters from Munich we have an account, that the Elector of Bavaria had ordered a body of 6000 of his troops to be ready to march on the firſt notice, as his contingent for the ſervice of the Emperor, purſuant to the conſtitutional treaty, in caſe of a war in the Empire.

The Cornwall privateer, of 20 guns, and 150 men, Capt. Morriſon, has, after an engagement of three hours, taken a French privateer of 30 guns, and 250 men, and carried her into Kinſale.

We hear the bill for the importation of bar iron, duty-free, has been paſſed; alſo that for importing corn duty-free; and likewiſe another to prevent the diſtilling of ſpirits from wheaten corn for a further time.

April 28. We hear that an Amendment is made in the Militia Bill, whereby only half the Number of Men that was at firſt propoſed is to be raiſed in each County; ſo that there will not be above 30,000 in the whole.

April 30. The Phenix of Exeter, arrived at Plymouth from Malaga in eighteen Days, brings Advice, that the 2d inſt. Admiral Saunders, at Gibraltar, received an Expreſs from Malaga, with Advice, that four French 74 Gun Ships were cruizing off that Place, on which he went out with the Culloden, Berwick, Princeſs Louiſa, Guernſey, and Portland, to cruize in the Gutt, and on the 5th, about Four o' Clock, ſaw the French Ships; he being to the Leeward formed a Line, and about Sun-ſet the Enemy did the ſame about two Miles to the Windward of our Admiral, and began to fire, but did not reach our Ships; the Guernſey and Princeſs Louiſa got within Gun-ſhot, and began to engage; but before the reſt got up, it was about Nine o' Clock; the Moon getting up, the Princeſs Louiſa ſaw the French again, and the Admiral made a Signal to chaſe, but could not come up with them. The Phenix ſpoke with one of the Admiral's Ships the 8th, who told her they had loſt Sight of the French the Day before.

The Ruby Privateer from St. Malo's, of 14 Guns, and 125 Men, and a Sloop, Name unknown, for Martinico, are taken by the Harwich and Leoſtoffe Men of War, and ſent into Plymouth.

By a Letter from Falmouth, we have an Account, that two Privateers had chaſed his Majeſty's Ship Port-mahon into that Port, each mounting 36 Guns; and that immediately two of our Men of War went in Purſuit of the ſaid Privateers.

On Thurſday Morning the eight Battalions of the Heſſian Troops, with the Artillery and Baggage, embarked on board the Tranſports at Chatham, in order to their returning to Germany directly.

We are informed that Admiral Saunders purſued the French Ships very cloſely, and did them much Damage; and if his Ships had been clean, and good Sailors, would certainly have taken them; as it was, they were obliged to put into Mahon in a ſhattered Condition.

On the 10th Inſtant the John and Bella, of Whitehaven, Capt. Green, with Tobacco, arrived at that Place in eight Days from Havre de Grace, where he was not permitted to go aſhore; but a Prieſt, who came on board, informed him, that great Preparations were making in all the Ports of France, in order to make an Attack upon Virginia, of which, he ſaid, they did not doubt but they would make a Conqueſt, and that then the reſt of our American Poſſeſſions would become an eaſy Prey.

The Maſter of a Ship arrived at Dublin from Bourdeaux reports, that he came out of the River with 14 Sail of Merchantmen, bound for Martineco, on board of whom was a Regiment of Foot, without a Convoy of either a King's Ship or Privateer; but obſerved them to have two broad Pendants flying, with a View of paſſing for a Fleet of French Ships of War.

There is Advice that the Jerſey and Syren Men of War are blocked up by two large French Men of War in the Port of Naples; and that two more, of 50 Guns each, are cruizing before Leghorn, where there are thirteen Ships bound for England, who have been loaded ſeveral Months, ſome of which are very rich.

We hear that 80 Tranſports are taken up at Rochelle and Bourdeaux, deſtined for North-America.

May 12.

Extract of a Letter from St. Ives, May 7.

"The Viper and Alderney Sloops are chaſed into this Place, and forced to take Shelter under the Cannon, by four French Privateers, who have taken nine Veſſels near this Place within this few Days, and off the Land's End."

There are at preſent upwards of 60 French Prizes in the River Thames, near 20 of which are Privateers, moſt of whom are purchaſed, and actually fitting out, to cruize againſt the Enemies of Great-Britain.

Letters are arrived in Town from Captain Forſter, of the Antigallican Privateer, giving an Account, that his Ship and Prize were ſurrendered into his Hands; that ſoon after he was acquainted, that two 74 Gun French Ships of War were way-laying him and his Prize, of which he took an Opportunity to acquaint Admiral Saunders, who promiſed to detach a Part of his Squadron to engage the ſaid Ships; and, when theſe Letters came away, a Cannonading was heard off Cadiz, ſuppoſed to be between Part of Admiral Saunders's Squadron and the two French Ships.

A French Privateer, of 10 Carriage Guns, is taken by the Duke of Cornwall Privateer, Captain Jenkins, and brought into Falmouth.

We hear from Embden, that the King of Pruſſia, inſtead of withdrawing the Garriſon of that Place, has given Orders for a vigorous Defence.

We hear that Orders are iſſued from the Board of Admiralty, that for the future no Sloops of War, nor 20 Gun Ships, ſhall cruize ſingly, but go two together at leaſt.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS.

Baſſeterre, May 28. On Thurſday laſt was brought into the Road of Baſſeterre, the Enterprize, a French Privateer Snow of 10 Carriage Guns. She was taken on Tueſday by the Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Read, after an Engagement, in which the French are ſaid to have had 15 killed, and about the ſame Number wounded. The Brig had two of her Crew killed, and her firſt Lieutenant was mortally wounded.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Privateer Brig Defiance, Capt. Fones, dated at Montſerrat, May 24.

"-----We have ſent to Rhode-Iſland a French Snow, bound from Nantz to Cape Francois, which we took off that Coaſt, almoſt got into Port; and another which ſailed from Port St. Pierre's in Martineco, bound for Bourdeaux; both rich Prizes. As we were filling Water Yeſterday we ſaw a Sloop, which we brought in here, with a valuable Cargo on board. 'Tis pretended ſhe is a Dutchman; but we hope ſhe will turn out a Dutch Frenchman."

Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, May 26.

The Live-Oak (juſt put in here) ſailed from Jamaica 5 Weeks ago, in Company with ſeven other Veſſels, two of which were taken in Sight of her, by a French Privateer, off the Weſt End of Cuba: They were, a Ship for London, one Curtis, Maſter, and a Sloop from New-England, her Maſter's Name Godfrey.

On Saturday arrived an Expreſs from Fort Loudoun, with Advice, that ſeveral Parties of Cherokees are gone out to War ſince the Little Carpenter's Return to his Country, upon the Report he made of the Reception and Treatment he had met with here in February laſt; and that he was even gone out himſelf with 50 Men: So happy an Iſſue has our preſent Governor's Negociations had with him, and the other Indians that accompanied him. And that all the Out-work of that Fort was finiſhed, the Platforms laying for the Cannon, and the Barracks for the Soldiers building.

We hear, that moſt of the French Ships for ſome Time paſt expected at the Cape and Miſſiſippi with Troops, were built on purpoſe for that Service (mount from 30 to 40 Guns on one Deck, and do not draw 14 Feet Water) and ſo as they may ſerve for Cruizers, or other Occaſions, after they arrive in America.

It is reported, that between 2 and 300 Creek Indians are expected down ſoon, on a complimentary Viſit to our Governor, and ſome Matters of more Importance; which will give great Pleaſure, as (except a few Meſſengers) none of them have been here for ſome Years.

June 9. Laſt Sunday Evening arrived in Town from Fort Loudoun at Teneſee, Capt. Poſtell, of the Provincials, and Lieut. Gray, of the Independent Companies, by whom our former Accounts, of the Cherokees appearing to be much more hearty in our Intereſt than ever they have ſeemed before, are confirmed: As a Demonſtration of which, Five Parties of them are already gone out to War, one headed by the Great Warrior of Chote, another by the Little Carpenter, a third by his Brother, a fourth by another very active Warrior, and a fifth even by the Man-killer of Telliquo, tho' he had not long before returned from New Orleans and the Halbama Fort, but ſo much diſſatisfied (when he heard how the Little Carpenter and his Companions were received here) that he declared at going out to War, he would not return without wiping off all Imputations of Diſaffection to the People of Telliquo.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in Town three French Deſerters, who lately made their Eſcape from New Orleans, and ſought for Protection among the Creek Indians, by whom they were delivered up to Mr. Pepper, the Agent of this Province, and by him ſent hither. Theſe Deſerters we hear have intimated that we ſhall not long remain undiſturbed; and for that Reaſon have choſen to enter on board ſome Privateers, rather than abide here.

Our laſt Letters from Georgia are dated the 24th ult. and adviſe, That on the 23d arrived there one Capt. Jagger, from the Bay of Honduras, who on the 14th fell in with three French Men of War, off the Weſt End of Cuba, one of 64 Guns, and two Frigates of 36 Guns each, convoying nine Veſſels, which appeared to be Tranſports, and all ſteering up the Bay of Mexico, for the Miſſiſippi; that Jagger being in Company with another Engliſh Veſſel which ſailed very faſt, the French did not think proper to give Chace, altho' within Gun-ſhot, and only hoiſted Engliſh Colours; and that theſe Tranſports were judged to have large Quantities of Preſents on board, as well as Troops, ſuch having been expected at Miſſiſippi.

June 23. From Providence we have Advice of the 17th Inſtant, that a Veſſel was then juſt arrived there from

*** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*,

Porto-Prince, with an Account, that ſo many French Men of War had lately arrived at Cape-Francois, as had encreaſed the Number we formerly mentioned in this Paper to 17 Sail of the Line, and 13 Frigates, beſides Bomb Veſſels, Fireſhips, &c. And that they alſo had a large Body of Land Forces there, who were held in Readineſs to re-embark on two different Expeditions; which has occaſioned various Conjectures. Some imagine that a Part of the above Armament is deſtined this Way, while the other attempts the Conqueſt of Jamaica: Others are of Opinion, that the whole will arrive at Louiſbourg, or in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, before Admiral Holbourne can reach Halifax; and others again, that moſt of the Frigates, with ſome of the Bomb-Veſſels, and one or two large Ships, will ſeparate from the reſt in this Latitude, and the others proceed with the St. Domingo Fleet for France.

Letters from Jamaica, by the Way of Providence, inform us, that the Inhabitants of that Iſland were in daily Expectation of being attacked by the French, and therefore taking every poſſible Meaſure for their Defence: That 7 Men of War are placed in a Line facing the Entrance of Port-Royal Harbour; and Martial Law was again proclaimed there: And that a French Squadron then conſtantly cruized upon the South Coaſt of that Iſland, while another occupied the Windward Paſſage.

ANNAPOLIS, June 30.

We have an Account from the Weſtward, that a few Days ago, one Man was killed and ſcalped by the Enemy, and another ſhot through the Belly, but he made his Eſcape, though it was thought he could not recover. The Perſon killed, was ſhot as he was ſtanding at his own Door, and a Boy and a Girl carried away into Captivity.

HALIFAX, June 18.

Saturday laſt arrived here the Huzza Privateer, belonging to this Place, Capt. Phipps, and has brought in a Prize Schooner, formerly called the Apollo, Capt. Legget, lately taken from the Engliſh on her Paſſage from Boſton to this Place, and carried into Louiſbourg, which he met with off Scattaree, on the third Inſtant, on her Paſſage from Louiſbourg to Quebec. The People belonging to her made their Eſcape to the Shore in their Boat, and took to the Woods, and it is thought they carried with them Caſh and other Things to a conſiderable Value. Her Cargo is of no great Value.

BOSTON, June 27.

Friday laſt arrived here Capt. Trefrey in 12 Days from Halifax, and informs, that the Men of War ſent to look into the Harbour of Louiſbourg were return'd, and reported that they ſaw 7 Sail; that they were putting themſelves in the beſt Poſture of Defence poſſible at Halifax, expecting a Viſit from the French.

We have the Pleaſure to inform the Publick, that the black Sloop that chaſed and ſpoke with ſome coaſting Veſſels in the Bay, laſt Tueſday, (which was taken for a French Privateer) proves to be the Black-Snake Privateer, of Providence, in Rhode-Iſland Government. She was bound home from the Weſt-Indies, but put out of her Courſe by the late ſtrong ſoutherly Winds.

BOSTON, July 4.

By a Veſſel in ſeven Days from Halifax we have Advice, that His Majeſty's Ship Winchelſea, that had been ſent out to look into the Harbour of Louiſbourg, was come back, not having been able to diſcover any Men of War there; and that on her Return ſhe fell in with three large French Men of War in the Offing, one of which chaced her ſome Hours, but on a Signal from one of the other two Ships ſhe gave over the Chace.

Since the above Article was compoſed, Capt. Nickels arrived here from Halifax, and by him there is Advice, that eight large, and two ſmall, Ships were in the Harbour of Louiſbourg.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

Friday laſt arrived here, a large Prize Ship called the Conception de Ignatio Delollan, Laurauneo Ghiglino, bound from Marſeilles to Cape Francois, and was taken off Monto Chriſto, the 12th of June, by the Privateer Snow Revenge, Capt. Koffler, and Snow Hornet, Capt. Spelling, both of this Port, and came in under the Command of Alexander Campbell, and Thomas Quill.---She is accounted the largeſt Ship brought into this Harbour ſince the War, being upwards of 400 Tons Burthen, mounting 22 Carriage Guns, and had 60 Hands; and was formerly the Warren Frigate out of England. Her Lading conſiſts of Wine, Oil, Dry Goods, &c. She ſtood no Engagement.---They left the two Privateers off Iſabella-Bay, the 13th of June, cruizing for two other large Ships which this Prize had ſpoke to two Days before ſhe was taken, alſo bound to the Cape.

On the 25th of May, Capt. Spelling in the Hornet, off Port Dauphin, on Hiſpaniola, fell in with a large French Ship of 26 Guns, ſuppoſed to have at leaſt 140 Men on board; and engaged her from Seven at Night, till near One in the Morning, in which he diſcharged 36 Broadſides, beſides Swivels and Small-Arms, and diſabled the Enemy's Veſſel ſo much, that ſhe haul'd off about Two; the Privateer at the ſame Time was rendered unable to purſue her, and had two Men killed in the Engagement, James M'Alliſter ſhot through the Heart by a Six Pounder, and one Richard Jones killed by a Swivel Gun, which a Ball ſtruck againſt in its Courſe.

The ſame Afternoon a French Priſoner was brought into Albany, taken on Sunday, the 19th of June, near Crown-Point, by a Party of Mohawk Indians:---He relates, that Crown-Point is garriſoned by only 200 Men; that the French have three Battalions of regular Troops, a few Canadians and Indians, at Ticonderoga;---That at both Places they were much diſtreſſed for want of Proviſions, but were making great Additions to their Works: And that General Montcalm was in Montreal.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 16.

"Yeſterday the York of 60 Guns, brought in three French Tranſports bound to America."

Tueſday laſt Captain Middleton arrived here in 11 Days from Turk-Iſlands, and informs us, That the Captains Conyers and Robinſon, of Bermuda, were juſt come up there in a Sloop from Jamaica, where they had ſold their Veſſels, and acquainted him, that Commodore Coates was arrived there from England, in a 90 Gun Ship, with three ſmaller Men of War, and a Fleet of Merchantmen under Convoy; and that there were no leſs than 20 of his Majeſty's Ships, large and ſmall, on the Jamaica Station, when they left that Place.

July 11. Monday Evening laſt, His Majeſty's Sloop of War the Spy, William Bayne, Eſq; Commander, arrived at Sandy-Hook, in eight Weeks from Falmouth.

Friday laſt returned here from a Cruize, the Privateer Snow Revenge, Capt. Koffler, and Snow Hornet, Capt. Spelling, and brought in with them (being in Conſort for ſome Time before) a large French Ship, of 400 Tons, called the Four Friends, taken by the latter the firſt Inſt. in Lat. 28:2, Long. 68:46, after an Engagement of ſix Glaſſes, as ſhe mounted 14 Carriage Guns, and 62 Men, two of which were killed in the Engagement, beſides the firſt Captain, Lieutenant, and a Paſſenger wounded. Capt. Koffler's Chief Mate, named James Lowrey, was ſhot thro' the Head, and William Serjeant and Ezekiel Rankin were wounded.

The Ship ſailed from Cape-Francois the 22d of June, bound for Bourdeaux, in Company with two Brigs and two other Ships, under Convoy of the Greenwich Man of War, and a large Storeſhip (formerly a Man of War) who left them off the Cacaſes, and returned to the Cape again. Her Cargo is Sugar, Cotton, and a conſiderable Quantity of Indico.

Beſides the above Ship, the Captains Koffler and Spelling, on the 3d of June, took a large Schooner, bound from Bourdeaux for Cape-Francois, laden moſtly with Bale Goods, which they left 16 Days ago, and is eſteemed a very valuable Prize.

We hear that a Party of French Neutrals, who had been for ſome Time paſt at and near Weſtcheſter, made their Eſcape from that Place, and were taken up near Fort-Edward, in their Way to Crown-Point.

'Tis reported in Town that a Skirmiſh has happened at Lake-George, between a Party of our People, and about 400 French and Indians; but muſt wait till our next for Particulars.

By Capt. Parker from the Bay of Honduras, we learn for certain, that the Spaniards in that Neighbourhood, in the Month of May laſt, began again to commit their wonted Depredations on the Engliſh Settlers at that Place; that they had gone up and down the ſeveral Rivers there, and ſeized ſome of the Settlers themſelves, together with Slaves, Crafts, &c. and carried them to Bacalo: that in particular one Domingo, a Spaniard, gave out, that in a ſhort Time there would be Privateers out of Bacalo and Port-Maho.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

We have Advice from Northampton County, that Teedyuſcung is arrived at Eaſton, with 130 Indians, in order to hold a Conference with this Government.

And we hear from Lynn Townſhip, in the ſame County, that on the 9th Inſtant, as one Adam Clawſe, with ſome of his Neighbours, were cutting down his Corn, they were attacked by a Party of Indians: That of their Number two Men, two Women, and a Girl, eſcaped: That Martin Yager and his Wife were killed and ſcalped: That the Wife of John Crowſhore, and one Child, the Wife of Abraham Secler, and a Child of Adam Clawſe's, were ſcalped, but alive, tho' badly wounded; one of the Women being ſhot through the Side, and the other in the Thigh: That two Children of ſaid John Crowſhore's, one of Abraham Secler's, and one of Philip Aſhton's, were murdered, but not ſcalped: That upon the Alarm being given, a ſmall Party went out after the Enemy, and came up with nine of them, at whom they fired ſome Shot, and it is thought wounded ſeveral; but that they afterwards loſt them among the thick Woods.

We learn from York County, that on Saturday the ſecond Inſtant, a Woman and three Children were carried off by the Indians, the Houſe they were in burnt, and a Cow ſhot down, and the Tongue cut out of her Head; that the Man that belonged to the Houſe (whoſe Name we could not learn) being at Plow, and a little Boy, his Son, with him, ſeeing the Houſe on Fire, ran off; but that the Enemy cut one of the Horſes out of the Geers, and purſued them, when they took the Boy, and the Father eſcaped. The Woman carried off, is the Daughter of one James Purtle, in New-London, Cheſter County.

By a Gentleman from Carliſle, we are informed, that one Alexander Miller, of Antrim Townſhip, in Cumberland County, was killed by the Enemy the latter End of laſt Month, and two of his Children carried off; that a Boy, about 14 Years of Age, pulled his Father's Body into the Houſe after he was ſhot, by which Means he ſaved his Scalp; and, with two Guns he had there, defended himſelf till the Neighbours came to his Aſſiſtance. The Wife happened to be out, and hid herſelf among the Buſhes till they were gone. [*This is the Perſon that was ſhot at the Time we heard John Muſhet was killed, which proves to be a Miſtake.*]

The ſame Gentleman further informs us, that two Men being in Shearman's Valley, about the Beginning of this Month, looking after their Cattle, were fired upon by a Party of Indians, when one of them was killed; but that the other, with great Difficulty, got into Carliſle, having ſeveral Shot Holes in his Clothes: That a Party of Forty Cherokees, and a Number of White Men, ſet out the Firſt of this Month to range, and to go as far as Ray's Town, and were reſolved not to return without ſome Scalps or Priſoners: And that a ſmaller Party of Indians, with ſome white People, ſet out a few Days after for Shearman's Valley, on the ſame Buſineſs.

Extract of a Letter from Tulpehocken, July 4, 1757.

"The Indians are murdering about ſix Miles from my Houſe; this is no falſe Report. The People that were murder'd laſt Friday, to wit, three Women, and four Children, were only ſeven Miles from me; and if we get no Aſſiſtance from the Country, all the Inhabitants of Tulpehocken will move away. The Country ſhould riſe, and ſend a large Body to drive the Indians off, and keep a ſtrong Guard in the Houſes on the Frontiers, beſides the Soldiers, or all will be loſt."

Extract of a Letter from Heidleberg, in Berks County, July 9, 1757.

"Yeſterday, about three or four o' Clock in the Afternoon, between Valentine Herchelroad's and Tobias Bickell's, four Indians killed two Children, one about four Years old, the other 5; they at the ſame time ſcalped a young Woman of about 16, but, with proper Care being taken of her, ſhe is like to live and do well. A Woman was cut terribly with a Tomahawk, but not ſcalped, her Life is deſpaired of. Three Children were carried off Priſoners. One Chriſtian Schrink's Wife, being among the reſt, bravely defended herſelf and Children for a while, wreſted the Gun out of the Indian's Hand who aſſaulted her, as likewiſe his Tomahawk, and threw them away, but afterwards was obliged to run to ſave her own Life, and two of her Children were taken Captives in the mean time. In this Houſe were above 20 Women and Children who had fled from their own Habitations to take Shelter; the Men belonging to them were about Half a Mile off picking Cherries, and came as quick as poſſible to their Aſſiſtance, and went in Purſuit of the Indians, but to no Purpoſe."

Extract of a Letter from Reading, July 12, 1757.

"Two Indians were ſeen cloſe by this Town on Monday the Fourth Inſtant, in the Evening. The Day before, or the ſame Day, I am not ſure which, two were ſeen about eight Miles off. They are frequently ſeen in different Parts of this County. A Scheme is ſet on Foot to ſecure this Town from Surprize, which I hope will ſucceed; and, indeed, if we are not ſurprized by the French, I am in little Pain about what the Indians can do to us."

Saturday laſt Capt. Williams arrived here from Poole. On his Paſſage, ſoon after he left Falmouth, he was taken by a French Privateer, belonging to Nantz, and ranſomed for Two Hundred Guineas. He was afterwards brought to by another Frenchman.

From Kingſton in Jamaica, there is Advice of the ſafe Arrival there of the Brig Rebecca, Capt. Edwards, from this Place. In the Mona Paſſage he was cloſely purſued by two French Frigates, and a Brig, for two Days, but being an extraordinary Sailer, got clear. The Captains Cuzzins, Falkner, and Simpſon, left our Capes with Capt. Edwards for the ſame Port, but were not arrived.

The Sloop Joanna, Capt. Pearman, is alſo ſafe arrived in Jamaica from this Place.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Dove, Jonathan Copeland, from St. Chriſtophers.
---------Intent, Ebenezer Parker, from North-Carolina.
---------Cockſpur, Francis Goffee, from Georgia.
------ --Falmouth, Samuel Weeks, from New-York.
-- ------Reynolds, Iſaac Martin, from Georgia.
Schooner Lawrenia, Job Bradford, from S. Carolina.
----------Neptune, James Lowther, from New-Providence.
----------Betty, Thomas Barnes, from South-Carolina.
----------Jolly Robin, Nathaniel Fuller, from Ditto.
----------Succeſs, John Howell, from New-Providence.
Snow Prince Edward, William Williams, from Poole.
Ship Suſanna, Moſes Rankin, from Cork.
------Rebecca, Samuel Appowen, from South-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Dove, Jonathan Copeland, for St Chriſtopers.
---------Charming-Molly, Ezekiel Cuſhin, for Boſton.
--- -----Falmouth, Lemuel Weeks, for Ditto.
---------Intent, Ebenezer Parker, for South-Carolina.
Schooner Diſpatch, Telamon Phœnix, for Georgia.
----------Betty, Thomas Barnes, for Boſton.
----------Jolly Robin, Nathaniel Fuller, for Ditto.
----------Young Man's Endeavour, Jonathan Robinſon, for New-York.
Brig Sarah and Catherine, W. Condy, for Halifax.
Ship Betty-Sally, Edward Snead, for Newfoundland.

CLEARED.

Sloop Eagle, John Doble, to Newfoundland.
Schooner Adventure, Jeremiah Ward, to Montſerrat.
----------Hodia, John Whitemarſh, to Rhode-Iſland.
----------Diſpatch, Telamon Phœnix, to Georgia.
----------Mulberry, Charles Dingee, to New-York.
Ship Charming Polly, Henry Dunn, to Jamaica.
------Fanny, Archibald Gardner, to Barbados.
------Hopewell, James Falls, to Londonderry.
Snow William and Mary, Richard Southcott, to Newfoundland.

Juſt imported in the Betty Sally, Captain Snead, the Royal American, Captain Tiller, from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HASELL,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, next Door to John Mifflin, Eſq;

A Variety of 9-8ths and 6-4 wide Iriſh ſheeting, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, 3 quarter, yard wide, 7-8ths, and 3 8ths linen Checks, cotton hollands, thick-ſets, dyed pillows, dyed jeans, dowlas, 7 8ths and yard wide garlix, ſingle and double ſileſias, long and broad lawns, printed calicoes, India chints, black taffeties, 5-qr. and 6 qr. muſlins, black, light, and cloth colured ſewing ſilk, ribbons, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, ſilk romals, roſet handkerchiefs, paper, pins, white, blue and red tammies, black, blue, and green calimancoes, ſhaloons, nutmegs, cloves, mace, and black pepper, &c. alſo an aſſortment of cutlary.

To be ſold by

JOHN LEACOCK, Goldſmith,

At the Sign of the Cup, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

A VARIETY of Silver-mounted Small Swords, either chaſed, gadroon or fluted, or plain, neat green Silk Sword Belts, with Locks and Buckles, neat German etched Sword Blades, with large Shoulders, and half hollow Scabbards, Coral for Childrens Whiſtles and Bells, Crucibles, blue Pots, Chapes and Tongues, Piercing and Kneeding Files, Gold Scales and Weights, Braſs Inſtruments, a new Invention to eſſay Gold, with Books of Directions. Likewiſe all Sorts of Gold and Silver Work as uſual, at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the ſixth Inſtant, from Bernard Iſerlo, near Pennypack New-Bridge, Cooper, a brown bay Gelding, full 14 Hands high, about ten Years old, has a few white Hairs in his Forehead, and one white Foot behind, a natural Pacer, and is remarkable for a bare Place, and thick Shoulders, near the Withers, occaſioned by the Fiſtula, branded on the near Shoulder ID. Any Perſon ſecuring the Horſe and Thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, or Ten Shillings for the Horſe only, and reaſonable Charges, paid by John Stillwaggon, near Poel's Bridge, Philadelphia, or by me BERNARD ISERLO.

STRAYED or ſtolen, ſince the tenth of laſt Month, from the Houſe of George Smith, of Germantown, a black Mare, about thirteen Hands high, with a white Streak down her Forehead, and ſhod before, paces, trots and gallops well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by GEORGE SMITH.

To be SOLD reaſonable, by

GURNAY WALL,

At his Store, next Door but one to the Queen's Head, in Water-ſtreet,

RUM, Sugar, Black Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Wool Cards, Bar Lead, Shot, and a Variety of Dry Goods.

Juſt imported from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Store in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A GOOD Aſſortment of European and India Goods. Where may be had Engliſh Cheeſe, Brimſtone, Copperas, 8, 10, 12 and 20d Nails, &c.

WHEREAS some time in the Beginning of April last, two large Cedar Tubs, Iron-bound, with Iron Handles, intended for hoisting Flour in a Mill, were sent down to Carpenter's Wharff, and were to have been put on board Richard Helliday's Shallop, bound for Duck Creek, for Joshua Vansant, in Kent County, Maryland. One of the Tubs had some Earthenware packed in it, viz. six Milk pans, six Chamber pots, six Agate-plates, each Plate wrapped up in whited brown Paper, and then tied together, and have not been heard of since. It is supposed they were put on board some other Shallop by Mistake. If any Person has received them, or knows any thing of them, they are desired to acquaint *Joshua Fisher*, Merchant, in Front-street, or *John Cresson*, Whitesmith, in Strawberry-Alley, Philadelphia, and they shall be rewarded for their Trouble. ¶

Just imported in the ship Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, from London, and the brig Sally, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

JOSEPH HILLBORN,

At his store at Carpenter's wharff,

Yard and 3 8ths yd. wd. 7-8ths cotton and linen checks. 3 qr. 11 and 10 nail linen ditto, princes liner, dowlas, 7 8ths and 3 qr. garlix, striped cottons and linens, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Irish linens, fustians, thicksets, plain and striped camblets, yard and half yard double and single damasks, shaloons, cross bar tammies, silvarets, missinets, calimancoes, mens and womens thread, cotton, worsted and yarn hose, linen handkerchiefs, culgee ditto, cross bar silk gauze ditto. mens and womens gloves, ell wide persians, tandems, pistol lawns, single steenas, cambricks and lawns, Scots and nuns thread, Manchester, holland and diaper tapes, coloured thread, broad and narrow bindings, ferret, taffety, paduasoy and sattin ribbons horsehair hat, sewing silk, sealing-wax, wool cards, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, sheep shears, scissars, knives and forks, butchers knives, Hoole's pistol cap knives, cutlees, steal and pistol cap penknives, brass handle ditto, razor, ivory combs, files and rasps, hinges, locks, plate-bolts, plate fashioned buttons, 3, 4d, and 6d sprigs, and sunary other goods.

All persons indebted to Hillborn and Jones, are desired to pay the same to Joseph Hillborn.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Thursday the 28th Day of July instant, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Richard Hughes, in Lower Merion, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, 100 Acres of Land, situate in Lower Merion aforesaid, adjoining Land of Robert Jones; late the Estate of Abraham Musgrove, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday the first Day of August next, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, a valuable Plantation, pleasantly situated in Lower Merion, about six Miles from Philadelphia, containing about 300 Acres, near half cleared, a good Stone House, Barn and Orchard, with other considerable Improvements; late the Estate of Daniel Byles, deceased, taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Thursday the fifth Day of August next, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of David Reese, in Moreland, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, two Tracts or Parcels of Land, situate in the Manor of Moreland aforesaid, containing 26 Acres and 72 Perches in the whole, subject to the Widow Alice Marple her Right of Dower in the said two Tracts of Land, late the Estate of Thomas Marple.

And at the same Time and Place will be exposed to Sale, one other Tract or Parcel of Land, containing 21 Acres and three Quarters, subject likewise to the Widow Alice Marple her Right of Dower in the said Tract; late the Estate of John Marple, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the 6th Day of August next, about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Jonathan Vaughan, in Bustletown, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, the Reversion of William Tillyer in and to a Messuage, Plantation, and 200 Acres of Land, situate in Moreland, now or late in the Tenure of the said William Tillyer; seized and taken in Execution, by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday the 8th Day of August next, about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of George Good, in North Wales, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, two undivided seventh Parts of a Stone Messuage, Barn, and 217 Acres of Land, in the Township of Gwynned; the whole being subject to a Mortgage in the Loan Office for the Sum of One Hundred and Forty-five Pounds, now or late in the Tenure of John Harris, late the Estate of Daniel Harris; seized and taken in Execution, by JAMES COULTAS Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Saturday, the 20th Day of August next, about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, a commodious Stone Messuage, Plantation, and 24 Acres and a Half of Land, a good Barn, young Orchard, and a choice Well of Water, situate on Chestnut-hill, in Germantown Township, Part of the Land well timbered, and a choice Piece of Clover and Timothy Grass, about 5 Acres; a convenient Situation for a Store or Tavern, or for a Gentleman's Country Seat; late the Estate of Edward Scull, deceased; seized and taken in Execution, by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

LOST about a Month ago, in Philadelphia, a worked Pocket-Book, with *William Faris*, 1750, on it; it contained a good many Notes of Hand, payable to Abigail Pederow, and several Papers, of no Use to any Body but the Owner. Whoever brings it and the Papers to Abigail Pederow, shall have a Dollar reward, and any small Bills that were in it. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of Daniel Craig, in Warrington Township, Bucks County, about the Middle of May last, a bay Mare, about 13 Hands and a Half high, with a Star and Snip in her Face, paces and trots, branded with a Figure of 2 on the near and far Shoulder, and shod before. Also a grey Mare, about the same Heighth, a natural trotter, shod before, has never been docked, branded on the near and far Shoulder, but do not know what. The Owners are desired to come and pay the Charges, and take them away ‖ DANIEL CRAIG.

SOmetime ago was sent from Philadelphia by the Stage-Boat to New-York, a Box, containing some Glass and China Ware, with Directions upon it to leave it at a certain Store in the said City, without any further Information about it. And whereas the Person in whose Custody the Box still is, being unacquainted with the Person who sent it, hereby gives Notice, that by applying to Christopher Jacob in Germantown, giving a proper Account of the Contents of the said Box, he will inform where it is to be had. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Hood, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are required to make speedy Payment: And those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their respective Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid, by JOHN HOOD *and* THOMAS HOOD, *Executors.* ⊕

ON Friday, the 29th Day of July instant, about Two a Clock in the Afternoon, on Goodman's Wharff, will be exposed to sale by publick Vendue, the Materials and Implements of the Pot-ash Works, viz. Ten large Cedar Tubs and Receivers, three Caldrons, two Carts, two Horses and Geers, about 20 Cords of split Ash Wood, a large Quantity of Ashes, supposed to be near 5000 Bushels, a large Quantity of Lye; the Furnace and Improvements very suitable for the Business of Soap-boiling, or the Making of Pot or Pearl Ash: Also a Quantity of Pot ash. Attendance will be given by

JAMES COULTAS, and Company.

WHEREAS Isaac Weidner, late of Reading, in the County of Berks, Yeoman, hath agreed to convey to Peter Negele, of Prestoneck Township, in the County of Lancaster, Yeoman, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, situate in Reading aforesaid; in Consideration whereof the said Peter Negele hath executed sundry Bonds for the Payment of Fifty Pounds, payable at certain Days yet to come; and whereas the said Isaac Weidner hath since absented himself from his usual Place of Abode, without performing the Agreement by him so entered in as aforesaid, and assigned the said Bonds unto his Brother Peter Weidner, of Reading aforesaid, Shopkeeper: These are therefore to desire and forewarn all Person or Persons whatsoever, not to take any Assignment or Assignments whatsoever of the said Bonds, or any of them, for I, the said Peter Negele will not pay them, or any of them, as Witness my Hand this 5th Day of July 1757. PETER NEGELE. †

Kent County, in Maryland. JOSEPH HELMES, aged about 35 Years, of a swarthy Complexion, with long black Hair, born in Gloucester County, in the Jerseys, lisps a little, and is about 6 Feet high, by Trade a Joyner or House-Carpenter, and practised Physick a little in the Neighbourhood where he last lived, being in the County and Province aforesaid: The said Helmes formerly was married by the Reverend Mr. Michael Handyn, about the Year 1750, to a certain Eve Cook, in Trenton, in New-Jersey, and lived with her some Time afterwards, in Bucks County, in the Province of Pennsylvania; and about the Year 1755, by the Reverend Mr. Nathaniel Greenman, in Gloucester or Salem County, was married to a certain Elizabeth Sullivan, who is now living, and is a lusty fat Woman, about 60 Years of Age, and has a Cast in one Eye, has sundry Linsey-Woolsey Clothes, and it is supposed will follow the said Joseph Helmes, who, for a Murder committed on a certain John Clark, of the County and Province aforesaid, on the second Day of July instant, hath absconded; and at the same Time had on an old blue Duroy Coat, very much worn, a new Country Shirt, a Pair of wide short Trowsers, old Shoes, with Brass Buckles, and an old Hat. All Sheriffs, Constables and others, whom this may concern, are hereby desired to make diligent Search within their respective Bailiwicks for the aforesaid Joseph Helmes, and if found, carry before some Commissioner of Peace where taken, to be dealt with as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this 4th Day of July, 1757, being a sworn Constable of the County and Province aforesaid. J. HALEY. *

WHEREAS I the Subscriber, late of New-Castle, hath removed to Philadelphia, next Door to Mr. Christopher Marshall's, at the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Chestnut-street, opposite the End of Strawberry Alley, where I intend to carry on the Sadlers Business as usual; and have also to sell an Assortment of Sadlery Ware, with variety of other Shop Goods, at reasonable Rates.

All Persons indebted to me before my Removal either by Bill, Bond or otherwise, are desired to make Payment to me, or to Mr. Thomas M'Kane, Attorney at Law, in New-Castle, on or before the 10th Day of August next ensuing, or they may expect to be sued without further Notice. WILLIAM BEDFORD. ‡

Philadelphia, July 14, 1757.

Just imported in the Betty-Sally, Captain Snead, from London, and to be sold by

BUCKRIDGE SIMS,

At his House in Water-street, near the Queen's Head,

HEmpen and sprig linen, brown and white buckram, 7 eighths and yd. wd. garlix, tandems, double and single silesias, russia and hessen sheeting, yd. wd. and 7-8ths Irish linen, 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yard & 3 8ths cotton and linen checks, dyed pillows, white jeans, cambrick and clear lawns, a variety of calicoes, cottons and chints, fine and coarse muslins, russia linens, cotton romals, lungees, bordered and plain bandannoes, black and changeable taffeties, mens and womens glover, womens mittens, cloth coloured thread and nuns ditto, quality binding, 8 qr. cotton laces, black and white paduasoy ribbons, mohair and silk and hair, horn and wire shirt buttons, mohair buttons, pins, needles, ferrits, tape, pretties, bobbing, nutmegs, cloves, mace, pepper, superfine hyson tea in half pound cannisters, bohea tea, white and cloth coloured tammies and durants, cloth and light coloured baladine sewing silk, horn combs, dandriff ditto, camblets, florettas, poplins, fine sealing wax, scarlet and blue cloth, forrest cloths and kerseys, shaloons, superfine ditto, duroys, saggathies, G B wool cards, pot, foolscap and fine post paper, mens and boys felt and castor hats, paintings on glass, horsewhips, drop, Bristol and goose shot, 8 and 10 inch plate stock locks, 2, 3, 4 and 5 quart copper tea-kettles, 8d 10d and 20d nails, Pennsylvania scythes, A C No. 3 London steel, pistol cap knives, penknives, ivory handle knives, HV gimblets, coat and waistcoat brass buttons, gunpowder, worsted damask, corks, garthering, worsted and cotton caps, mens worsted stockings, cherryderries, long lawns; with many other goods, too tedious to mention.

Just imported in the Betty-Sally, Captain Snead, from London, and the last Vessels from Liverpool, and to be sold by

Richard Footman, and Company,

At their Store, in Water street, the second Door below Arch-street,

ENglish sailcloth, ozenbrigs, ten and eleven nail, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. yard & 3 8ths, and 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, bed bunts, ticking, brown and white buckrams cotton hollands, cotton thicksets, durdets, plain and figured demities, drawboys, coloured jeans and fustians saggathies, duroys, cotton velvets, herringbone, cotton counterpanes, white, pink, blue, green and maiden's blush persians, white sarsnets, Irish and Scots linens, 9 8ths and ell wide sheeting, demy cambricks, menage hollands, Scots handkerchiefs, white bordered kenting ditto, Italian black handkerchiefs, Barcelona and culgee ditto, best baladine sewing silk all colours, white and black thread sattins, black ducapes, alamodes, mantuas and paduasoys, taffety paduasoy and figured ribbons, quality bindings, lettered and scarlet gartering, childrens spotted hose, mens and womens white thread and cotton hose, blue, black and grey worsted ditto, scarlet, buff black and cloth coloured worsted breeches pieces, black, blue, and cloth coloured calimancoes, black, cloth colour, white, red and scarlet shaloons, camblets, camblettees, silk camblets and hairbines, worsted damasks, hungarian checks, stairets and cullodines, silk venetians, pink, white, blue and cloth coloured durants and tammies, alopeens, hatband crape, ferrit, silk, thread and cotton laces, coloured threads, broad and narrow white holland tapes, nonsopretties, shirt buttons, silk caps, variety of mens and womens gloves and mittens, felt and castor hats, looking glasses, &c. &c. Thetf.

WHEREAS EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, came from England in order to cure and put up STURGEON in the best Manner, different from any that has been put up in these Parts; and for these five Years past, at great Expence, has carried on the Business, and given general Satisfaction to those who have bought for Exportation, or Home Consumption.

The said Broadfield has now a Quantity of the said Fish; and those Persons who have already favoured him with their Custom, and find them to be deserving of Recommendation, hopes that it will not be wanting, in order to encourage said Fishery. And if Care be taken to keep the said Fish under Pickle, it will keep good in the hottest Climates, for two Years, which has already been sufficiently proved; and if any of the Pickle should waste, only add as much Vinegar as will cover it, putting a Cloth over the Cask, and the Head upon that, to keep the Air out, and you may preserve the Fish as long as you please.

N B. Said Broadfield is obliged to all People who have already favoured him with their Custom; and the said Fish, which were formerly sold by Alexander Lunan, on Hamilton's Wharff, are now sold by Thomas Mullan, at the Tun in Water-street, and by no other Person in Philadelphia. The

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July 11, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, about Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the 1st Day of August next, on the Premises, a certain Messuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, situate in the Township of Buckingham, Bucks County, bounded by Lands of Thomas Fell, Benjamin Fell, Richard Church, Isaac Fell, and True Fell, containing 137 Acres, and a Half, late the Estate of John Bradfield, deceased, and taken in Execution by

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

July 11, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, about Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the 2d Day of August next, on the Premises, a certain Messuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, situate in the Township of Plainfield, Bucks County, bounded by Land of William Mitchener, John Savage, and Lands late belonging to Richard Hill, and Samuel Baker, containing 159 Acres and 114 Perches, late the Estate of Abraham Vickers, deceased, and taken in Execution by

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

To be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his Store, in Water Sreet, opposite Carpenter's Wharff.

A Parcel of European and East India Goods: Likewise low priced blue Broadcloths, and other Goods, by the Bale, (imported in the last Vessels from England.) Tbetf.

JUST imported from Barbados, and to be sold by JOSEPH MARKS, A Parcel of likely Negro Boys and Girls. Also Rum, Claret, and preserved Tammerans.

TO be sold, by Thomas Kemble, the Plantation whereon he now lives, in Burlington County, West Jersey, lying on the Road that goes from Burlington to Mountholly, about four Miles from the former, and three from the latter, containing about 460 Acres of good Land, about 150 Acres of which has been plowed for some Time; also about 50 Acres of good Meadow, which has been mowed some Time, and 40 more may be easily made; all the rest of the said Tract is well timbered; there is on said Place a good large Dwelling-house and Kitchen, with a good Well at the Door, a large Barn, and sundry other Buildings, with three good bearing Orchards, containing between 4 and 500 Trees; also another young Orchard, containing 500 Trees, which is beginning to bear: Said Place is exceedingly well watered, and lies within two Miles of Ancocus Creek, from which any Flat or Boat may go to Philadelphia. Any Person inclining to purchase said Plantation may apply to the Subscriber, where they may know the Conditions, which will be very easy for the most Part of the Money, that the said Place may be sold for. THOMAS KEMBLE. * 3 Mos.

To be SOLD,

BY publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 23d Day of July next, a two Story Brick House, and Lot of Ground, on the West Side of Second-street, to be continued on Moyamensing Road, Part of Matthew Johns's Land, belonging to the Estate of John Lee deceased, where he dwelt, known by the Name of the Apple-and-Hand, and subject to no Ground Rent. The Sale to be held at said House, and to begin at One a Clock in the Afternoon by the Executors.

⊕ MATTHEW JOHNS, *and* SAMUEL KIRKE.

N. B. To be sold at the same Time, a likely Negroe Man, about twenty Years old.

To be SOLD,

A LARGE Brick Messuage, three Stories high, Kitchen, Wash-house, Stable, Chair house, and Out-offices, completely finished, delightfully and commodiously situated for a Gentleman, or for a publick House. Also the Lots of Ground, on Part whereof the Messuage and Buildings stand; in Breadth on Passyunk Road, near the southern Bounds of the City of Philadelphia, 65 Feet, and on the East End 70 Feet, or thereabouts; and in Depth fronting Oak street, 118 Feet, or thereabouts, nearly opposite Captain William Spaffora's Rope-Walk; subject to Twenty Shillings Sterling per Annum. The Title is indisputable. For Terms apply to Messieurs Kearny and Gilbert, or to John Reily, Conveyancer in Philadelphia. Tbe.

STRAYED or stolen, from the Plantation of Jacob Hynes of West Nottingham, in Chester County, on the 26th of May last, a sorrel Mare, about fifteen Hands high, four Years old, has a large Star in her Forehead, is a natural Pacer, and wide eared. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN LIVINGSTON, *at Peach Bottom Ferry, in Lancaster County; William Anderson, in Londongrove, Chester County; or James Huston, in Philadelphia.* ⊕

Reading, June 16, 1757.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Master and Relations of Abraham Richart, a Lad about fourteen Years of Age, lately committed to the publick Goal of Berks County as a Runaway Servant, that unless some of them do come and pay the Charges, and take him home, he will be sold out for the Fees in three Weeks from this Date.

¶ ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Sub-sheriff.

N. B. He lived with Abraham Teetquiff, in Lancaster County.

DEserted from a recruiting Party, of the 35th Regiment, at Duck creek, in the county of Kent, Thomas Pitts, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well-set, with broad round Shoulders, his Age Thirty two, was born in Somersetshire, in England, and speaks very broad West country Dialect, full faced, and greatly marked with the Small pox, has thick bushy dark coloured Hair, Part of which is turned grey, the Ends (by the Weather) of a sandy Colour. Whoever apprehends and secures said Deserter, in any of his Majesty's Goals in this Province, and gives Notice thereof to Captain Delavalle, in Philadelphia, shall receive the Reward of One Pistole, exclusive of the Twenty Shillings Sterling, His Majesty's Allowance for apprehending Deserters; which Sums shall be paid by me JOHN DELAVALLE.

To be SOLD by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

In Third street,

SMALL ARMS, and Cutlasses, suitable for a Privateer or Letter-of-Marque, and choice Oil-Flints; also Rum and black Pepper.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

July 21, 1757. NUMB. 1491.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

An ACT *to prohibit for a limited Time, the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, Starch, Beef, Pork, Bacon, and other Victual (except Fiſh and Roots, and Rice, to be exported to any Part of* Europe *Southward of* Cape Finiſterre) *from His Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in* America, *unleſs to* Great-Britain *or* Ireland, *or to ſome of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations; and to permit the Importation of Corn and Flour into* Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *in Neutral Ships; and to allow the Exportation of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, and Flour, from* Great-Britain *to the Iſle of* Man, *for the Uſe of the Inhabitants there.*

WHEREAS the Exportation of any Sort of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, Starch, Beef, Pork, Bacon, or any other Sort of Victual, from any of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, may, at this Time, be greatly prejudicial to His Majeſty's Subjects; be it therefore enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, at any Time or Times during the Continuance of the preſent War with *France*, ſhall, directly or indirectly, export, tranſport, carry, convey, or cauſe or procure to be exported, tranſported, carried, or conveyed out of, or from any of the *Britiſh* Colonies or Plantations in *America*; or load, or lay on board, or cauſe or procure to be laden, or laid on board, any Ship or other Veſſel or Boat, in order to be exported or carried out of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, any Sort of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, Starch, Beef, Pork, Bacon, or other Sort of Victual, whether the ſaid Commodities ſhall, or ſhall not be, the Produce or Manufacture of, or made in the reſpective Colonies or Plantations from whence the ſame ſhall be deſigned to be exported; under the Penalties and Forfeitures herein after mentioned; that is to ſay, That all the ſaid Commodities that ſhall be ſo exported, ſhipped, or laid on board, or loaded to be exported, ſhipped or carried out, contrary to this Act, ſhall be forfeited; and that every Offender or Offenders therein, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Twenty Shillings of lawful Money of *Great-Britain*, for every Buſhel of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, or Flour; and Twelve-pence of the like Money, for every Pound Weight of Bread, Biſcuit, Starch, Beef, Pork, Bacon, or other Victual, and ſo in Proportion for any greater or leſs Quantity, which ſhall be ſo exported, ſhipped, or put on board to be exported, and alſo the Ship, Boat or Veſſel, upon which any of the ſaid Commodities ſhall be exported, ſhipped, or laden to be exported, and all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, ſhall be forfeited; and one Moiety of all ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures, ſhall be to the King's Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, and the other Moiety to him or them that will ſue for the ſame; which ſaid Penalties and Forfeitures ſhall be recovered in the High Court of Admiralty, or any other chief Court of Civil or Criminal Juriſdiction, in ſuch reſpective Colonies or Plantations; and that the Maſter and Mariners of any ſuch Ship, Boat, or Veſſel, wherein any ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, knowing ſuch Offence, and wittingly and willingly aiding and aſſiſting thereunto, and being thereof duly convicted in any ſuch Courts as aforeſaid, ſhall be impriſoned for the Space of three Months, without Bail or Main-prize.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any Perſon or Perſons, being an Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, or being lawfully authorized in this Behalf by the Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*, or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, or any three or more of them, to take or ſeize all ſuch of the ſaid Commodities not allowed to be exported by this Act, or by His Majeſty's Royal Proclamation, or ſuch Order of Council, in Purſuance of this Act, as he or they ſhall happen to find, know, or diſcover, to be laid on board any Ship or other Veſſel or Boat, at Sea, or in any Port, or in any navigable River or Water, to the Intent or Purpoſe to be exported, tranſported, or conveyed out of any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, contrary to the true Intent of this Act; and alſo the Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, in which the ſame ſhall be found, and to bring the ſaid Goods to the King's Warehouſe or Warehouſes, belonging to the Cuſtom-Houſe next to the Place where ſuch Seizures ſhall be made, or to ſome other ſafe Place (where there are no ſuch Warehouſes) in order to be proceeded againſt according to Law; and in caſe of Recovery, to be divided according to the Directions of this Act.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act, or any Thing herein contained, ſhall not extend to prohibit the Exportation or Carrying out of ſuch or ſo much of the ſaid Commodities as ſhall be neceſſary to be carried in any Ship or Ships, or other Veſſel or Veſſels in their reſpective Voyages, for the Suſtenance, Diet, and Support of the Commanders, Maſters, Mariners, Paſſengers, or others, in the ſame Ships or Veſſels only, or for the Victualling or providing any of His Majeſty's Ships of War, or other Ships or Veſſels in His Majeſty's Service, or for His Majeſty's Forces, Forts, or Garriſons; any Thing herein contained to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act, or any Thing herein contained, ſhall not extend to prohibit the Exportation of any of the ſaid Commodities from the ſaid Colonies or Plantations to *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or from any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, to any other of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, or from any Port or Place in any One of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, to any other Port or Place in ſuch Colony or Plantation reſpectively, ſo as the Exporter do, before the Shipping or laying on board the ſame, declare the Kingdom, Iſland, Plantation, or Colony, and the Port or Place for which the ſaid Commodities are reſpectively deſigned, and take out a Cocket or Cockets, expreſſing the Particulars of ſuch Commodities, and do likewiſe become bound with two Sureties of known Reſidence in the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, and of Ability to anſwer the Penalty mentioned in the Bonds, in treble the Value of ſuch Commodities, to the Chief Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or the Naval Officer, or ſome other Principal Officer belonging to the Port or Place where the ſame ſhall be ſhipped or put on board, or to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be appointed for that Purpoſe by the Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*, or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, or any Three or more of them (who are hereby impowered to take ſuch Security in His Majeſty's Name, and to His Majeſty's Uſe) that ſuch Commodities ſhall not be landed or ſold in any Parts whatſoever, other than the Kingdom, Iſland, Plantation, Colony, Port, or Place reſpectively, for which the ſame ſhall be ſo declared, and that a Certificate under the Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals of the Collector, Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms, or if no ſuch, of the Naval Officer, or ſome other Principal Officer of the Port or Place where the ſame ſhall be landed, or ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be appointed for that Purpoſe by the Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*, or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, or any three or more of them, ſhall, within the reſpective Times herein after mentioned, (the Danger of the Seas excepted) be returned to the Officer or Officers, or Perſon or Perſons, to whom ſuch Security ſhall have been given as aforeſaid, that the ſaid Commodities, expreſſing the Particulars thereof, have been landed at the Port or Place for which the ſame ſhall have been ſo declared; and for the taking of ſuch Security, and giving ſuch Cockets and Certificates (which the reſpective Officers and Perſons aforeſaid, are hereby on Demand required to give) no Fee or Reward ſhall be demanded or received; and if any ſuch Officer or Perſon ſhall make any falſe Certificate of any ſuch Commodities being ſo landed, ſuch Officer or Perſon ſhall forfeit the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds, and loſe his Employment, and be incapable of ſerving His Majeſty, His Heirs, or Succeſſors, in any Office relating to the Cuſtoms; and if any Perſon ſhall counterfeit, raſe, or falſify any Cocket or Certificate, or knowingly publiſh any ſuch counterfeit, raſed, or falſe Cocket or Certificate, he ſhall forfeit the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, and ſuch Cocket or Certificate ſhall be void, and of none Effect; which ſaid Penalties for Offences committed in *America*, ſhall be recovered in the ſame Courts, and in the ſame Manner, as the other Penalties inflicted by this Act are recoverable; and for Offences which ſhall be committed in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, ſuch Penalties ſhall be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, or before the Juſtices of Aſſize, or at the Great Seſſions in *Wales*, or by Information at any General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the County, City, Riding, Diviſion, or Place, where the Offence ſhall be committed; and in ſuch Suit no Eſſoin Protection, Privilege, or Wager of Law, ſhall be allowed; and for Offences which ſhall be committed in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, by Action or ſummary Bill, or Information in the Courts of Seſſions or Exchequer in *Scotland*; and for Offences which ſhall be committed in *Ireland*, in His Majeſty's Courts of Record in *Dublin*, or at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the County, City, or Place, where the Offence ſhall be committed; and for Offences which ſhall be committed in any other of the Dominions belonging to the Crown of *Great-Britain* in *Europe*, in the High Court of Admiralty, or any other Chief Court of Civil or Criminal Juriſdiction in ſuch Dominions reſpectively; and ſuch Penalties, when recovered, ſhall be divided in equal Moieties between His Majeſty and the Informer; and upon all Actions, Suits, and Informations that ſhall be brought, commenced, or entered in the ſaid Colonies and Plantations upon this Act, the Offences may be laid or alledged to have been committed in any Colony, Province, County, or Precinct, within the ſaid Plantations, at the Pleaſure of the Proſecutor or Informer.

Provided alſo, That in Caſe the Officer or Officers, or Perſon or Perſons, to whom any Certificate ſhall be returned, ſhall have Cauſe to ſuſpect that ſuch Certificate is falſe and counterfeit, the Bonds ſhall not be cancelled, or the Security vacated, until ſuch Officer or Officers, or Perſon or Perſons, ſhall have been informed from the Perſon or Perſons in whoſe Name ſuch Certificate ſhall appear to have been granted, that the Matter and Contents of ſuch Certificate are juſt and true.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this Act contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to prohibit the tranſporting, carrying, or conveying any of the Commodities herein before mentioned, by Land, or acroſs Rivers, by Common Ferries, or up or down the ſaid Rivers, or acroſs Harbours where Clearances have not uſually been taken, from any one of the ſaid Plantations or Colonies to any other Plantations or Colonies, or to any Part of the ſame Plantation or Colony, or to ſubject the Perſons tranſporting, carrying, or conveying, or cauſing to be tranſported, carried, or conveyed, any of the ſaid Commodities in Manner aforeſaid, to any of the Reſtrictions or Regulations herein before preſcribed, with Reſpect to ſuch Commodities exported by Sea, from one Colony to another.

Provided nevertheleſs, that the ſaid Bond or Bonds, (if not proſecuted within Three Years) ſhall be void.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in this Act contained, ſhall extend to any of the Commodities aforeſaid, which ſhall be cleared out of any Cuſtom-Houſe in any of the Colonies or Plantations before the Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſeven; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in Caſe His Majeſty at any Time or Times during the Continuance of this Act, ſhall (in His Royal Diſcretion) judge it to be expedient to permit the Exportation of Corn and other the Commodities aforeſaid, or any of them, from the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, that then it ſhall and may be lawful to and for His Majeſty, by His Royal Proclamation or Proclamations to be iſſued, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, or by His Majeſty's Order in Council from Time to Time, to permit and ſuffer all and ſingular His Majeſty's Subjects (but not any particular Perſon or Perſons) to export or carry out of all or any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations in any Ship or Ships, Veſſel or Veſſels, duly navigated, owned, and qualified according to Law to trade there, all or any of the Commodities aforeſaid, to all or any other Place or Places, and upon or without giving Security for the Landing thereof in ſuch Place or Places, and returning Certificates of ſuch Landing, as to His Majeſty ſhall ſeem meet, and as in ſuch Proclamation or Proclamations, or ſuch Orders of Council, ſhall be expreſſed and declared; any Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Certificates of the Landing and Diſcharging of the ſaid Commodities to be exported, ſhall be returned within the reſpective Times following; that is to ſay, Where the Bonds are taken in Reſpect of any of the ſaid Commodities to be exported to *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, within Eighteen Calendar Months after the Date of the ſaid Bonds; and in Reſpect of any of the ſaid Commodities to be exported from any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations to any other of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, or from any Port or Place in any one of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, to any other Port or Place in ſuch Colony or Plantation reſpectively, within Twelve Calendar Months after the Date of ſuch Bonds reſpectively.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that this Act ſhall not extend to prohibit the Exportation of any Rice from the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, directly to any Part of *Europe*, Southward of *Cape-Finiſterre*, but that Rice ſhall and may be ſhipped and exported directly to any Part of *Europe*, Southward of ſaid Cape, in ſuch Manner as the ſame might have been exported if this Act had not been made; any Thing herein contained to the Contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall not extend to any Fiſh or Roots which ſhall be exported or carried Coaſtwiſe, but that Fiſh and Roots of all Sorts ſhall and may be exported and carried Coaſtwiſe, in ſuch Manner as the ſame might have been exported or carried Coaſtwiſe, if this Act had not been made; any Thing herein contained to the Contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas by an Act paſſed this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, *An* Act *to prohibit, for a Time to be limited, the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, and Starch*, it was enacted, That no Perſon, at any Time before the Twenty-fifth Day of *December*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven, ſhould export or carry out of or from the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, any Sort of Corn, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Bread, Biſcuit, or Starch, under the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned; but with ſeveral Proviſions and Savings in the ſaid Act contained: And whereas the Inhabitants of the *Iſle-of-Man* have, for ſeveral Years laſt paſt, been ſupplied with conſiderable Quantities of Corn, Meal, and Flour, from *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; and they are now in great Want thereof, no Proviſion or Saving having been made in the ſaid Act for ſupplying them therewith; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid recited Act, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to any Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, or Flour, to be tranſported out of or from the Ports of *Southampton* or *Exeter* only, unto the ſaid *Iſle-of-Man*, for the only Uſe of the Inhabitants of that Iſland, ſo as the Exporter, before the Lading of ſuch Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, or Flour, or laying the ſame on board, do become bound, with other ſufficient Security (which the Cuſtomer or Comptroller of either of the ſaid Ports reſpectively hath hereby Power to take in His Majeſty's Name, and to His Majeſty's Uſe, and for which Security no Fee or Reward ſhall be given or taken) that ſuch Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, or Flour, ſhall be landed in the ſaid *Iſle-of-Man* (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) for the Uſe of the Inhabitants there, and ſhall not be landed or ſold in any other Parts whatſoever, and to return the like Certificates of the Landing the ſame there, as are by the ſaid Act required on the Exportation of the ſaid Commodities to the *Britiſh* Colonies in *America*, and within the Time for that Purpoſe therein mentioned; and ſo as the whole Quantity of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal or Flour, which at any Time or Times after the

Paſſing

Paſſing of this Act, and before the ſaid Twenty-fifth Day of *December*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven, ſhall be ſhipped at both the ſaid Ports for the ſaid *Iſle-of-Man* as aforeſaid, ſhall not exceed in the Whole, Two Thouſand Five Hundred Quarters: One Moiety whereof to be exported at the ſaid Port of *Southampton*, and the other Moiety thereof to be exported at the ſaid Port of *Exeter*; any Thing in the ſaid recited Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas by an Act made in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament (intituled *An Act to diſcontinue, for a limited Time, the Duties upon Corn and Flour imported, and alſo upon ſuch Corn, Grain, Meal, Bread, Biſcuit and Flour, as have been, or ſhall be taken from the Enemy, and brought into this Kingdom*) Corn and Flour is allowed to be imported into this Kingdom, Duty-free, for and during ſuch Time as in the ſaid Act is mentioned: And whereas it is neceſſary that ſuch Importation ſhould be allowed to be made in Ships belonging to any State in Amity with His Majeſty, as well as in Ships belonging to *Great-Britain*, and from any Port or Place whatſoever; Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful during the Time, and under the Regulations, mentioned in the ſaid Act, for any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, to import and bring into this Kingdom, in any Ship or Veſſel belonging to *Great-Britain*, or to any Kingdom or State in Amity with His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, from any Port or Place whatſoever, Corn and Flour, Duty-free; any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas, if the Importation of Corn and Flour into *Ireland* was permited, for a limited Time, to be made in Ships belonging to any State in Amity with his Majeſty, the ſame may be of Advantage to His Majeſty's Subjects; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful, at any Time or Times before the Twenty-fourth Day of *Auguſt* next, for any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever to import and bring into the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in any Ship or Veſſel belonging to any Kingdom or State in Amity with His Majeſty, his Heirs, or Succeſſors, Corn and Flour, from any Port or Place whatſoever; any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Action or Suit ſhall be commenced againſt any Perſon or Perſons for any thing done in Purſuance of this Act, the Defendant or Defendants in any ſuch Action or Suit may plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act, and the Special Matter, in Evidence, at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in Purſuance, and by the Authority, of this Act; and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff ſhall be Nonſuited, or diſcontinue his Action, after the Defendant or Defendants ſhall have appeared; or if Judgment ſhall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer againſt the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall and may recover Treble Coſts, and have the like Remedy for the ſame as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in other Caſes by Law.

The Halifax Packet-Boat arrived at New-York on Friday laſt, in 7 Weeks and 4 Days from Falmouth, and brought the two Mails due of April and May. We have the following very important Accounts from the Engliſh Prints, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary, dated Friday, May 20, 1757.*

WHITEHALL, May 20, 1757.

LAST Night an Expreſs arrived from Colonel York, His Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Hague, with the following Account of the Victory obtained by the King of Pruſſia, over the Auſtrian Army, on the 6th Inſtant, as received from Berlin, by M. de Hellen, His Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague.

BERLIN, May 10, 1757.

YOU have been already apprized of the rapid Progreſs of the King's Arms in Bohemia; and I have now the Pleaſure to inform you of the glorious Event, with which it has pleaſed Heaven to crown thoſe firſt Succeſſes, in a compleat Victory obtained by his Majeſty, near Prague, on the 6th Inſtant, over the whole combined Force of the Houſe of Auſtria.

The King having been informed, that Marſhal Brown had been reinforced by the Army of Moravia, by the Remains of the Corps, which was beat by the Prince of Bevern, and by ſeveral Regiments of the Garriſon of Prague; and ſeemed reſolved to maintain the Poſt he had taken on the other Side of the Moldau; his Majeſty paſſed that River with a ſmall Part of his own Army, and being joined by that under the Command of Marſhal Schwerin, determined to attack the Enemy, tho' much ſuperior in Number of Troops, and poſted beſides, in a Camp almoſt inacceſſible, from every Advantage of Situation. All theſe Obſtacles could not check the Ardour of the Pruſſian Officers and Men, who vied with each other in paſſing Defiles, in croſſing Marſhes, ſeizing the riſing Grounds, and clearing Ditches, till at length, after a very long and obſtinate Engagement, and many ſignal Examples of Valour, the Enemy was forced to abandon the Field of Battle, leaving behind them the greateſt Part of their Artillery, all their Tents, all their Baggage, and, in a Word, their whole Camp. We have indeed had a very affecting Loſs in the Perſon of Marſhal Schwerin, who was unfortunately killed in the Beginning of the Action; and in the Death of ſeveral others, who have laviſhed their Blood on this Occaſion, in the Service of their Country. But on the other Hand, the Loſs of the Auſtrians has been ſo much the greater, not only in the Number of their Dead and Wounded, but alſo in the prodigious Number of Priſoners which we have taken; inſomuch that this Battle may be reckoned deciſive in every Senſe, and in all Reſpects. The Enemy retired in the greateſt Confuſion, and a Part of their left Wing fled with the utmoſt Precipitation into Prague. The Pruſſian Troops are ſtill in Purſuit of the Remains of their Army; and we have Reaſon to hope, that this Action will be no leſs glorious in its Conſequences, than it was in itſelf.

Such are the firſt Circumſtances of this memorable Day, which the Houſe of Auſtria will long remember, and which will ever be a ſignal Monument of the Intrepidity of the Pruſſian Troops; and above all, of the Protection with which Heaven continues to bleſs the Juſtice of his Majeſty's Cauſe.

P. S. Of the ſame Date. We this Moment further learn, that the Number of Cannon taken from the Enemy, amounts already to 250 Pieces: A memorable Circumſtance, which never happened in any of the former Battles gained by his Majeſty. The Number of Priſoners amount to Six or Seven Thouſand Men, beſides thoſe that have been made ſince, and are ſtill making, the whole of the King's Army that was engaged, being in Purſuit of the Enemy, who, by the Accounts of all the Priſoners and Deſerters, are in the utmoſt Conſternation, and in a Deſolation not to be deſcribed, being in Want of every Thing, and ſcarce having wherewithal to cover themſelves, from the total Loſs of their Equipage: In ſhort, all the Circumſtances conſpire in making this the compleateſt and moſt deciſive Victory that has happened for many Years. According to the Report of one of the General Officers of the King's Army, our Loſs is not ſo conſiderable, by far, as was at firſt imagined; and we have the Satisfaction to know with Certainty, that the King, and the Princes his Brothers, are well.

An Officer ſent from the King of Pruſſia to His Majeſty, is daily expected, with further Particulars of this great Event.

The Letters from the Hague by the ſame Expreſs, mention the Pruſſians having taken the City of Prague (the Capital of Bohemia) Sword in Hand, on the 8th; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty had, immediately after the Battle, ſent a Body of Huſſars to join the Army of Obſervation in Weſtphalia. [*Thus far the Gazette Extraordinary.*]

Paris, May 9. The Affair that lately happened in the Mediterranean, between our Fleet and the Engliſh, was as follows: M. du Reveſt, having ſailed from Toulon for America, with one 74 Gun Ship and three of 64, was obliged by contrary Winds to put back to Malaga, which Admiral Saunders being informed of, ſent three Men of War of 70 Guns, one of 50 Guns, and a Frigate, to intercept him. The two Squadrons met near the Streights, and cannonaded one another for ſome Time without much Damage: At length M. du Reveſt, whoſe only View was to purſue his Voyage, managed ſo well, that he ſlipt through the Streights, and left the Engliſh Squadron behind, which went to Cadiz to refit, and he afterwards continued his Voyage to America.

LONDON.

May 2. 'Tis reported that 15 Sail of Ships are gone from Breſt.

May 3. A Ship of 26 Guns, and a Brig from Marſeilles, are carried into Alicant. The Speedwell, Hooper, from Carolina, is carried into Bayonne.

May 4. The Army of Obſervation was to aſſemble the 25th of April. There is a Report of a Neutrality being agreed on for Hanover.

May 5. The Dodſon, Dunn, from South-Carolina, is taken and carried into Bergen.

May 6. There is a great Difference ariſen between the French King and the Dauphin.---The Houſe of Commons have finiſhed the Enquiry into the Loſs of Minorca, by which it appears, that as there was a Deſign to have invaded Great-Britain or Ireland at that time, a greater Force could not be ſpared for its Relief.

May 7. Two Men of War, and ſix Eaſt-India Ships, are ſailed from St. Helens.---Two French Privateers are taken.---Yeſterday died the Duke of Grafton.

May 9. 'Tis ſaid the French propoſe to bombard the City of Gueldres.---The Merlin Sloop of War is carried into Breſt.

May 14. The Trident and Leoſtoffe Men of War have taken and brought into Plymouth the Ardencour, a Privateer of Havre, of 14 Carriage Guns, 10 Swivels, and 84 Men; alſo the Deficile, of 8 four Pounders, and 64 Men; and the Prince Noire, from Havre for Louiſbourg, with Stores and Proviſions.

The Tartar Privateer of Briſtol, has brought into that Port a French Privateer of 10 Carriage Guns, and 75 Men.

On the 8th Inſtant the Trident and Hind Men of War ſent into Penzance a Privateer of 10 Guns and 94 Men, bound for North-America with Proviſions.

According to ſome Letters from Jamaica, M. de Beaufremont's Squadron, which ſailed from Breſt the 30th of January, and has ſince been ſeen at Cape Francois, is really deſtined for North-America, but choſe firſt to ſteer directly for the Weſt-Indies, as that Seaſon of the Year was not proper for proceeding to the Northward. They alſo tell us of another French Squadron that arrived ſome time after in the Weſt-Indies, and put into Coracoa, a Dutch Settlement, in order to lie concealed a while, or elſe to take in Proviſions or other Refreſhments.

The Dauphin of 18 Guns, 50 Men, and 50 Soldiers, and the Jolei Galere, of 12 Guns, 40 Men and 50 Soldiers, with a large Ship, Name unknown, of 16 Guns, 50 Men and 60 Soldiers, all from Rochfort for Louiſbourg, were taken by the Cæſar Privateer, Capt. Naſh, of Briſtol, and the Charming Nancy, Capt. Winter, of Jerſey, but parted with them laſt Saturday, ten Leagues to the Northweſt of Scilly, into which Port the laſt mentioned Capture is arrived.

By a Cartel Ship that went to Breſt about a Month ago, to exchange ſome Soldiers, and came back to Plymouth this Week, there is Advice, that from the 3d to the 6th of this Month, nineteen Men of War have ſailed from Breſt.

We hear that a Courier lately diſpatched from Verſailles to Vienna, has been intercepted by ſome Pruſſian Emiſſaries, who have found upon him a Plan of the Operations concerted between the King of Pruſſia and one of his principal Allies.-----If this be true that Ally muſt have have been betrayed by ſome ſervants at home or abroad.

May 17. The Rocheſter Man of War, Capt Duff, arrived from a Cruize, brings, we hear, a Confirmation of a Squadron ſailing from Breſt the 3d Inſtant. It is ſaid the Capt. could make out but 9 Men of War, beſides Tranſports, ſuppoſed with Troops; and by the Courſe they ſteered, it was believed they were bound to America.

'Tis ſaid that the French Fleet ſailed the 3d Inſtant for America, conſiſting of 10 Sail of the Line, and 9 armed Flutes (Veſſels of 600 Tons, with one Tier of Guns) and Lally's Regiment on board.

Extract of a Letter from Dreſden, dated May 9.

"Letters have been received here from the King of Pruſſia's Army, near Prague, mentioning that the King is purſuing the Auſtrians with two Armies of 70,000 Men each."

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, May 13.

"The Rocheſter Man of War has brought in here a ſmall Schooner, two Frigates (one of 30 Guns) and two Tranſports for Louiſbourgh, with 1000 Men on board, and four Millions of Livres to pay the Garriſon, &c. She alſo took a ſmall French Privateer, and burnt her."

May 19. By the Flanders Mail which arrived Yeſterday Morning, there are ſeveral Letters from Hanover and Berlin, which ſay, "The Pruſſians have made themſelves Maſters of the Grand Magazine of the Auſtrians; which Acquiſition alone, muſt diſtreſs the latter extremely. It was ſtored with all Sorts of Ammunition and Proviſions, and did not coſt the Empreſs Queen leſs than 600,000 l. Sterling, and if the Pruſſians are in Poſſeſſion of it, it may greatly facilitate their future Succeſs in Bohemia."

Extract of a Letter from Dreſden, May 9.

"Letters have been received here from the King of Pruſſia's Army, near Prague, mentioning, that the Magazine which they took lately at Buntzlaw, is valued at five Millions of Florins; and he has taken ſeveral others ſince. The ſame Letter adds, that General Winterfelt has fallen upon the Army commanded by Count Konigſegg, and taken the Equipages of four Regiments, beſides a great Number of Priſoners; and that large Bodies of Auſtrian Deſerters come in every Day."

The total Ruin of Marſhal Brown's Army ſeemed unavoidable, as the King was reſolved to purſue them whereſoever they fled; nor can any thing prevent his going now to Vienna, the Auſtrians being, in all Appearance, greatly diſheartened, and almoſt unable to make any Stand hereafter.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, May 18.

"This Morning arrived at St. Helen's, the Somerſet Man of War, Capt. Geary, with two French Tranſports, having on board, 'tis ſaid, 300 Soldiers each, for Louiſbourg."

A Ship from St. Domingo, ſuppoſed to be worth 10,000 l. is taken by the Trial Privateer of Liverpool, and carried into Kinſale.

A French Privateer of 36 Guns, has taken a Privateer of Guernſey, ſaid to mount 22 Guns.

Monday the following Meſſage was ſent by the King to Parliament.

"His Majeſty being deſirous that His faithful Subjects in His Provinces of North and South-Carolina, and Virginia, in America, ſhould receive a proper Recompence for ſuch Services, as, with the Approbation of the Commander in Chief of His Forces in America, they reſpectively ſhall have performed, or ſhall perform, either by putting the ſaid Provinces in a State of Defence, or by acting with Vigour againſt the Enemy; recommends it to this Houſe to take the ſame into their Conſideration, and to enable His Majeſty to give them a proper Recompence for ſuch Services. His Majeſty alſo acquainted the Houſe, "That a Battalion of his Forces, which has been employed in the Settlements of the united Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, is, by His Order, withdrawn from thoſe Settlements; and therefore recommends it to the Houſe, to enable His Majeſty to aſſiſt the ſaid Company in defraying the Expence of a military Force in the Eaſt-Indies, to be defrayed by them, in Lieu of the ſaid Battalion."

Letters from Gibraltar adviſe, that 4 Men of War and a Frigate were ſailed from Toulon, ſuppoſed to look out for the Leghorn Frigate; upon Intelligence of which, bro't by the Cheſterfield Man of War, Admiral Saunders was gone in Purſuit of them.

We hear that Admiral Holbourne, before he left Cork, received an Expreſs from London, with Orders to make Search, on his Arrival in America, after a Privateer of Halifax, and another of New-England, who ſome Time ago went to the Spaniſh Main, and there ſeized two Spaniſh Bottoms, whoſe Crews were likewiſe Spaniards, and took out of one of them above 400 Gold Doubloons, and and 3500 Piaſtres out of the other.---If the Admiral finds them, he is to get them tried and executed as Pyrates, and full Reſtitution is to be made to the Spaniards.

A private Letter from Leghorn brings Advice, that Capt. Fortunatus Wright, of the King George, a Letter of Marque Ship, having ſailed from Malta with a French Prize for the ſaid Port, met with a great Storm on the 16th of March, during which the Officer that had the Command of the Prize, went down into the Cabbin, or under the Hatches, to bring up certain Colours to hoiſt as Signals of Diſtreſs or Danger, as there was then a French Privateer in Sight; but when he came upon Deck again, the King George was no longer to be ſeen; ſo that there is Room to fear this brave Officer, with 60 ſtout Fellows, are all gone to the Bottom. The Prize made the Port of Leghorn, and gave this Account.

A French Privateer of 40 Guns, is taken by the Orford Man of War, and carried into Kinſale.

One other Privateer of 16 Guns, is taken by the Unicorn Man of War, and carried into the ſame Place.

BOSTON, *July 11.*

Capt. Junkins who arrived here Yeſterday in 8 Days from Halifax, brings the agreeable News of the ſafe Arrival of the Fleet from New-York at that Place; as alſo of the Arrival of a 74, a 20, and a 16 Gun Ship, with 12 of the Tranſports from Cork; and as he was coming out, he met a Number of Tranſports with more Men of War going in; and as the Wind was fair, 'tis tho't the whole Fleet, which conſiſted of near 100 Sail, got in by Tueſday laſt. The 16 Gun Ship was ſent Expreſs from Admiral Holbourn, to acquaint thoſe of Halifax that he was on his Paſſage, and had the good Fortune to take three Prizes, one of which was a St. Domingo Man richly laden, and was hourly expected.

His Excellency *Thomas Pownall*, Eſq; is on board the Fleet, and may be ſoon expected at the Seat of his Government.

A Quarter of an Hour after two o'Clock laſt Friday in the Afternoon, the Inhabitants of this Town were alarmed by the Shock of an Earthquake, which however did no Damage.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, June 29, 1757.

--- "Yeſterday arrived the Hunter Sloop, Capt. Laforey, with Diſpatches from Mr. Holbourn to our Governor; he left him 400 Leagues off, with 14 Ships of the Line, and 67 Tranſports, all in perfect Health; we expect him in every Hour. This you may ſuppoſe gives us great Spirits, after hearing that the French Fleet had got into Louiſbourg."

P.S. Incloſed is a Liſt of the Ships under the Command of Admiral Holbourn.

Newark, Ad. Holbourn, Capt. Holbourn, 80 Guns, 620 Men; Invincible, Bentley, 74 Guns, 700 Men; Terrible, Collins, 74 Guns, 600 Men; Northumberland, Ld. Colvil, 68 Guns, 520 Men; Grafton, Com. Holmes, Capt. Cornwall, 68 Guns, 535 Men; Orford, Spry, 68 Guns, 520 Men; Captain, Amherſt, 64 Guns, 480 Men; Naſſau,

*** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*.

sau, Sawyer, 64 Guns, 480 Men; Bedford, Fowke, 64 Guns, 480 Men; Kingston, Parry, 60 Guns, 400 Men; Sunderland, Mackenzie, 60 Guns, 400 Men; Defiance, Bard, 60 Guns, 420 Men; Tilbury, Barnsley, 60 Guns, 400 Men; Windsor, Falkner, (not yet joined) 60 Guns, 400 Men; Centurion, Mantell, 54 Guns, 350 Men.

Ships not of the Line of Battle.

Port-Mahon, ----- Hunter, Laferoy; Bomb-Lightning, Martin; Bomb-Granado, ----- Hawke, Bradley; Furnace, Williamson; Speedwell, ----- and Gibraltar-Prize, Lt. Stott.

A List of the Ships that were at Halifax before the Arrival of the Fleet.

Success, Capt. Orey; Winchelsea, Hale; Kennington, Diggs; Nightingale, Campbell; Vulture, Scarff; Baltimore, Owen; Jamaica, Thompson; and Arc en Ceil, Rous.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

A Letter from England, *(brought by the* PACKET*) dated May* 20, 1757.

"---- Various are Reports about the Ministry, but the following List has been handed about, and confidently asserted will take Place,--which if it does, will prevent the many Addresses now prepared in almost every Part of the Kingdom from being presented to his Majesty. [*Note, this List of the Ministry the Letter-writer unluckily forgot to inclose.*] PITT is the Foremost. Never were Gentlemen dismissed from their Employments with greater Encomiums from the Publick than Mr. Legge and Mr. Pitt;---and we must needs say, that Merit was more and better rewarded under heir short Administration, than it had been for Years before, if a Person in this Part of the Kingdom may be supposed to be a Judge of Merit:---Several Commanders who had distinguished themselves in small Vessels, were, upon their Return home, without any Application, removed into larger. Others were left unemployed, for what Reason, cannot say.

"This Day's Letters inform us, that an Alliance is actually concluded on, and will be speedily declared, between the Court of Great-Britain, the Court of Spain, and the Court of Sardinia. In Consequence of which, Don Philip is to be made King of Lombardy, and to have the Milanese: The King of Sardinia to have *Final* (*a Port Town of Italy*) from the Genoese: *Cagliari*, the Capital of the Island of Sardinia, is to be a Port for the Reception of our Men of War in the Mediterranean: And we are just informed, that the Court of Spain has ordered twelve Men of War to be got ready at Cadiz. The victorious King of Prussia has ordered a large Body of Men to Westphalia, there to join his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; whilst himself with two Armies of about 60,000 each, are thought to be in the Possession of the City of Prague; and when he is gone thus far, by all Accounts he seems determined to make a bold and vigorous Attack upon *Vienna* itself;---a City, which, in 1683, sustained a Siege of two Months against the Turks, but was relieved in a critical Hour by *John Sobieſky*, King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*.----From a regular List we are assured, that 75 Privateers have been taken from the French in the European Seas since the War."----

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, dated May 22.

"The Spirit of Privateering increases greatly in this Kingdom; having now in this Port, Windbound, four Privateers, each of 20 Guns, one of which is commanded by Capt. Menzie; we have no certain Account of the Antigallican's Prize being restored, and some in this Kingdom are of Opinion, that unless there is a speedy Restoration of that Vessel to the Captors, Letters of Reprizals will soon be granted against the Spaniards: 'Tis generally thought that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge will fill the honourable Posts they formerly occupied, which seems to be the Desire of most People in England. I hope the Forces that have been lately sent to your Assistance, will arrive in Time, to be of real Service in forwarding your Operations against the common Enemy of England; as they are Troops you may depend upon, both in Point of Courage, and firm Attachment to the English Interest."

In a London Paper of the 19th of May, 'tis said M. Brown was taken Prisoner by his Prussian Majesty, and being introduced to the King, was complimented in these Terms, worthy the Conqueror and the Prisoner: "Mon. "Brown, I have long had a Desire to see you; but should "have been much better pleased to have had you near "my Person in a quite different Situation."

Thursday last Capt. Fell, of the Brig Prince of Wales, arrived here in nine Weeks from Bristol: On the 4th of June, in Lat. 36 and a Half, he fell in with a French Letter of Marque Ship, called the Hercules, of six Guns, and 27 Men, bound from Bourdeaux for St. Domingo, who gave him a Broadside, which he returned, having eight Guns, 18 Men, and a Letter of Marque, and after a smart Engagement, Monsieur was obliged to strike his Colours: Captain Fell ordered the Prize into Halifax, it being the nearest Port.

Capt. Spelling's Prize Schooner arrived here since our last thro' the Sound.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 14, 1757.

"It is expected the Parliament will be adjourned in about a Week. I mentioned the sudden Revolution that had happened in the Ministry the Day before my last, which is not yet settled, but said will be as follows: The Duke of New-Castle first Lord of the Treasury, in the Room of the Duke of Devonshire, who is to be Master of the Horse, his former Place; Duke of Dorset Lord Chamberlain, in the Room of the Duke of Grafton deceased; Mr. Pitt, and Lord Holderness, Secretaries of State; Mr. Legge Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl of Hardwick to be restored to the Office of Lord Chancellor; Duke of Bedford Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Earl of Winchelsea first Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Duplin, and Mr. Potter, Paymasters General of the Forces."

In a Letter from London, dated the 13th of May, it is said that the Carolina would sail for this Place the Beginning of June.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Edward, July 12, 1757.

"Yesterday nine Mohawks came in here, who had been out with a Scalping Party at the Back of Crown-Point, and brought in with them a French Prisoner, whom they took from a Flank Guard that was escorting some Carriages from Montreal to Crown-Point. This Prisoner says, that Monsieur Montcalm was to march from Montreal for Ticonderoga the First of this Month, with 6000 Men, and had resolved to pay the English a Visit at Fort William Henry: That 14 Men of War had lately arrived from Old France, seven of which, he said, were lying at Quebec, and seven in Louisbourg Harbour: And that they daily expected another large Fleet, with a Number of Transports.

"We are informed by four French Deserters from Ticonderoga, that Provisions are very scarce in Canada.

"This Afternoon came in eleven of a Party of thirty Men, that had been out on a Scout near the Narrows, under the Command of Lieutenant Vanvaghta, a Provincial Officer, who, with Nineteen of his Soldiers, were killed and scalped by the Enemy."

The Sloop Patty, Captain House, is arrived at Halifax from this Port.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, dated July 11, 1757.

"On Friday Morning last two Indians appeared to two little Boys (Sons of David Drennen, who lives between four and five Miles from this Place) and fired at them; shot the Horse dead under one of them, and a Ball went through the Boy's Shirt, under his Arm-pit, but both escaped. The same Day, in the Evening, about three Miles lower down, two Indians fired at one Trimble, a Weaver, and wounded him in the Arm, but he got off also. These Attempts of the Enemy have occasioned the greatest Desertion of the Inhabitants that has yet been in this Neighbourhood. I rode on Friday and Saturday, both Days constantly, in Search of the Indians, with a Number of my Neighbours, and found every House deserted. Our Provincials are all returned, but made no Discoveries of the Enemy, tho' some of them were at Franks-Town and Fort-Cumberland, and all of them at Ray's-Town. There have been Parties in Shearman's Valley for six or seven Days past, but to no Purpose."

Saturday last the Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Anderson, arrived here from Montserrat. In his Passage the Vessel sprung a Leak, which obliged him to throw overboard Part of his Cargoe, and to go to Providence to get it stopt.

By Captain Bill from Providence there is Advice, that a Dutch Sloop and Schooner were lately condemned and sold there; and that a Danish Vessel had been brought in, supposed to have French Property on board, but was not condemned when Captain Bill sailed.

Monday and Tuesday last his Honour the GOVERNOR, some of the Gentlemen of his COUNCIL, and a Committee of the ASSEMBLY, set out for Easton, to hold a Conference with the Indians.

The Publick is desired to beware of Counterfeit TWENTY SHILLING MARYLAND BILLS. They are dated in October, 1748, and are done from a very bad Copperplate. The S in the Word CRESCITE of the Motto seems to be inverted; and the C next to it, in the same Word, is shorter than the other Letters. But the whole Bill is so badly cut, that they must be discovered at first Sight, especially as the genuine Maryland Bills are most beautifully engraved.

And Notice is likewise given to the Publick, that a Number of Counterfeit TEN SHILLING BILLS, of the Money of this Province, have again lately been offered to be passed. They are done with Printing Letters, but the Ornaments round both the Faces and Backs of the Bills are so ill done, and so unlike those of the true Ones, that, with the least Care, it is impossible to be deceived by them. These Bills are dated August 10, 1739.

*** The Drawing of the ACADEMY LOTTERY will begin punctually on Wednesday next, agreeable to the Scheme. What Tickets are now left, may be had of the Managers at their respective Dwellings, at the London Coffee-House, or at the New-Printing-Office, by those who first call for them.

[redacted]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig St. Andrew, William Wey, from New-York.
Snow Swan, Charles Slezer, from Lisbon.
Schooner Elizabeth, Samuel Anderson, from Montserrat.
Sloop Three Sisters, Benjamin Bill, from New-Providence.
Ship Hercules's Prize, Robert White, from New-York.
Sloop Harlequin, Bernard Badger, from Ditto.
-------Margaret, Hugh Bowes, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Hopson, George Elliot, for Halifax.
----------Charming Martha, Jonah Blackburn, for Do.
----------Hannah, James Cunningham, for Dublin.
---------Prince Edward, W. Williams, for Newfoundland.
Brig Nancy, Thomas Carter, for Barbados.
Ship Susanna, Moses Rankin, for Ditto.
------Marlborough, Daniel Joy, for Jamaica.
------Hercules's Prize, Robert White, for Ditto.
Sloop Cockspur, Francis Goffee, for Georgia.
-------Reynolds, Isaac Martin, for Ditto.
-------Margaret, Hugh Bowes, to Antigua.
Stage-Boat, Martha and Miriam, John Waide, to N. York.

CLEARED.

Schooner Young Man's Endeavour, Jonathan Robinson, to New-York.
----------Jolly Robin, Nathaniel Fuller, to Boston.
----------Betty, Thomas Barnes, to Ditto.
----------Desdemona, Willock Mackey, to Antigua.
----------Neptune, James Lowther, to New-Providence.
Sloop Indian Queen, Ricloff Alberson, to New-York.
-------Mulberry, Robert Braden, to Halifax.
--------Intent, Ebenezer Parker, to South-Carolina.
--------Charming Molly, Ezekiel Cushing, to Boston.
--------Falmouth, Lemuel Weeks, to Ditto.
Brig Maria Teresa, Jonathan Morecomb, to Halifax.
------Sarah and Katherine, William Condy, to Ditto.
------Royal American, Thomas Tillett, to Barbados.
Snow Recovery, Robert Stephenson, to Londonderry.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street (Price 6d.) the two following Laws, viz.

AN ACT *for striking the Sum of* Fifty-five Thousand Pounds, *the Remainder of the Sum of* One Hundred Thousand Pounds *granted by this Assembly to the King's Use; and for making the same current within this Province. And*

An ACT *impowering the Governor to discharge his Part of the Operations of this Campaign, stipulated in Behalf of this Province, between his Excellency* John *Earl of* Loudoun, *and the Governors of the Southern Colonies.*

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-street, (Price One Shilling)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaster*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

STRAYED or stolen out of the Pasture of Jacob Stowfer, Miller, living in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, near Jacob Hubar's Iron-Forge, on the 8th of July inst. a black Horse, near 15 Hands high, paces, has Saddle spots, and is branded on the near Shoulder G, and on the near Buttock R within a Circle. Whoever brings said Horse to his Owner, or gives Notice where he may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JACOB STOWFER. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling house, Kitchen, and other Out-houses, and a Tan-yard, with the Tan-house, Mill and Pits all new, and in good Order, fit for carrying on the Business, with very good Conveniency of Water, and may suit a Tanner or Shoemaker, or both, situated at Dover in Kent County, on Delaware. Any Person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises, or to Mr. John Murray, near the Drawbridge, in Philadelphia. ¶ WILLIAM WALKER.

Just imported from Liverpool, and to be sold by

William and *David M'Ilvaine*,

At their Store in Front-street, near the Corner of Walnut-street,

A CHOICE Assortment of Check Linens; also 7-8ths and 4 qr. Irish Linens, English Ozenbrigs, English bottled Beer, Sail-cloth, English Cordage, blue and white Flint Ware in Crates, also yellow Ware, with a Variety of Table Linen; which they will sell very cheap for ready money. ¶ 2 Mo.

A PERSON who understands buying and selling of Cattle, and grazing and fattening the same, and who also understands farming, capable of undertaking the Charge of the aforesaid Business as an Overseer, by applying to *Bartholemew Penrose*, in Philadelphia, near the Drawbridge, will meet with proper Encouragement, on his being well recommended. § 6 We.

Just imported from London and Liverpool, by

GEORGE BRYAN,

And to be sold by him, very reasonably for ready money or short credit, at his store in Front-street, upper side, between Market and Mulberry-streets, viz.

IRish linens yd. wd. 7-8ths and 3 qr. brown dowlas, 7 8ths wide, huckaback towels, checks, cotton and linen of all the usual widths, cotton hollands, printed, pencilled and china work'd cottons china blue printed linens, Scots chequered handkerchiefs, blue and white, silk handkerchiefs, gauze ditto, soldiers shirts made up, fine ruffled ditto and cravats, superfine diaper table-cloths, broad-cloths, frizes, German-serges, druggets, everlastings, worsted damasks, camblets, cambletees for beds, striped ditto, brilliants, wiltons for mens clothes, carpets, Norwich crape, plads, silverets florettas, tobines, calimancoes, with other stuffs, cardinals of scarlet cloth, womens scarlet cloaks, shaloons, thread lace, paper snuff-boxes of various shapes, enamelled ditto, glass necklaces, Pinchbeck ware, white metal ditto, stone set buckles and buttons, enamelled ditto, superfine cork-screws, ribbons, paper hats, viz. sattin paper, black ditto, and white, furnished with ribbons.--Leather gloves, worsted hose, waistcoats and breeches, worsted caps, brown thread stockings, gartering, mohair and buttons; silks English and India, flowered modes for cardinals, &c. English damasks, persians, coloured sattins, ducapes, India paduasoys, black, striped and brocaded; flowered damasks, striped ditto, taffeties, India cambrick muslins, book ditto, striped ditto, India demities, ditto superfine, India fans, sundry japanned ware, as tables, waiters and ink-stands, cases of knives, forks and spoons, carving knives, shades and popes, suited with hats, clear lawns. A parcel of cordage, suitable for a vessel of 30 feet keel, from the cable to the spun-yarn and marling, sail-cloth of all numbers.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Wednesday, the 17th Day of August next, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, a certain Messuage, Plantation, and 118 Acres of Land, situate in the Northern Liberties, well improved, with good Meadow and Orcharding, and the most extensive Prospect near Philadelphia, bounded by Schuylkil and Land of Marcus Garret, William Palmer, and John Renshaw, and rents at present for Thirty Pounds per Annum; a road leading from Garrigues's Ferry to Germantown runs through it, as also a fine Run of Water, and good Springs; late the Estate of George Palmer, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

Just imported in the Royal American, Capt. Tillet, from London, and to be sold cheap, for Cash or short Credit, by

JAMES STEVENSON,

At the Corner of Second and Walnut-streets,

A LARGE Assortment of scarlet, blue and Cloth coloured fine, super and superfine Broadcloths, Rattinets, Shaloons, Saggathies, and other Goods. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of William Shute, about the first of July, a pied Milch Cow. The Owner may have her again, by describing her Marks, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement. ¶ WILLIAM SHUTE.

Just imported from London, by Capt. Snead, and to be sold by

JOHN WHITE,

At the Sign of the Mortar and Dove, in Second-street, Philadelphia,

BATEMAN's Drops, Squire's Grand Elixir, Bostock's Elixir, Daffy's Elixir, large and small Bottles full of Hungary-water, by the Dozen, Balsam of Health, supposed to be as good upon all Accounts as Turlington's Balsam of Life, and sold for a less Price, Tincture for the Teeth, Tooth-ach Powder, Tooth-ach Pills, Gum opiate, Scorbutick Powder, beautifying Lotion, and sundry other Drugs and Medicines, &c. ℔

STrayed from the Subscriber, the 18th of last June, a dark brown Horse, about 5 years old, between 14 and 15 Hands high, has a switch Tail, but neither Brand nor Ear-mark, nor Shoes on his Feet; under one of his fore Feet, just below his Foot-lock, there is a large Scar, by which he may be well known; he is a clumsey looking Creature, has chiefly been used to the Plough and Draught. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to me, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward from

EDWARD EVANS. ℔

Baltimore County (Maryland) June 17, 1757.

WHereas Anne, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath again eloped from me her Husband, and run me considerably in Debt; and whereas the said Anne is supposed to be gone to the City of Philadelphia, and may still further involve me, these are therefore to forbid all Persons trusting her the said Anne on my Account, as I hereby publickly declare I will not pay any Debts contracted by her after the Date hereof. EDWARD DAY. ✱

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ellis, late of this city glazier, deceased, whether by mortgage, bond, specialty, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired speedily to pay the same: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by me the subscriber, who am fully authorized for that purpose.

JOHN KNOWLES.

WALTER FYSON, who lived formerly at *Snailwell*, near *Barnwell*, or *New-Market*, that was a Farmer, and afterwards followed the Trade of a Woolcomber; if he be living, and will direct a Letter to *Samuel Berry*, *Briſtol*, he may hear of an Eſtate that is fallen to him of the Value of TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING. Any Perſon that can give Notice of the Place of his Reſidence to *Samuel Berry*, ſhall receive a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING; or any Perſon that can prove him to have been alive within five Years, or of his Death, ſhall receive TWO HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING of SAMUEL BERRY.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Betty Nelly, Capt. Snead, from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, or three months credit, by

ALEXANDER ADAIR,

At his ſtore in Water ſtreet, oppoſite Fiſhburn's wharff, where Mr. Joſhua Fiſher formerly kept ſtore,

IRiſh ozenbrigs, yd. wd. 7-8ths, and 3 qr. Iriſh linens, 7-8ths, yd. wd. 6 qr. and 3 qr. cotton and linen checks, coloured thickſets, cotton hollands, 5 qr. Iriſh ſheeting, 12 and 18 yard calicoes and chints, bandanoe bordered handkerchiefs, ſilk romals, chirkenees, ſecterſoy romals, cambricks in pieces and patches, paduaſoy, ſattin and flowered ribbons, black china taffeties, perſians, worſted ſtockings, brown and white thread ſtockings, buckrams, 6 qr. 6 qr. and a half, and 7 qr. bed bunts, blue and white linen handkerchiefs, ſcarlet and black ſtocking breeches patterns, ſilk and hair coat and breaſt buttons, mohair, Scots and nuns threads, coloured threads, bobbins, black and coloured balladine ſewing ſilk, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, cotton romals, quality binding, ſcarlet and ſtriped gartering, broad and narrow tapes, ſhot, guns with and without bayonets, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

STRAYED from Charles Jenkins's Paſture, near the City of Philadelphia, about three Weeks ago, a black Mare, about five Years old, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, a hanging Mane, no Brand Mark. Whoever brings her to ſaid Charles Jenkins, at the Sign of the Conеſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, from

July 13, 1757. ¶ CHARLES JENKINS.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1757.

To the OVERSEERS *of the ſeveral Townſhips in the County of Philadelphia.*

WHEREAS I have this Day received a Letter from Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quarter-maſter General for North-America, ſetting forth, That the Commiſſion which His Majeſty has been pleaſed to entruſt him with, obliges him to ſee that all the High-roads in the ſeveral Provinces are kept in good Repair: That heavy Complaints have been made to him, that the Roads of this Province have been much neglected, and the Laws made for that Purpoſe have not been duly executed; and requiring me to cauſe Notice to be given to all Overſeers of Roads in my County, that with all convenient Speed they ſet about making them good and paſſable for Carriages, &c. the Neglect of which may occaſion great Inconveniencies to the Inhabitants, by a Stoppage of His Majeſty's Troops in the Townſhips ſo neglecting, and quartering them on ſuch Townſhips until the Roads be made good and paſſable. ---In Compliance with which Letter, I have cauſed this publick Notice to be given.

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

FRANCIS WADE,

That formerly lived in Water ſtreet, has moved to Second-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Henry Flower, watch-maker, and has to ſell, juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, and Ireland, the following goods, viz.

CRoſs barred ſtuffs, durants, ſhaloons, tammies, camblets, calimancoes, thickſets, fuſtians; a variety of purple and white calicoes, dark ground ditto, blue, red, and white ditto; chints of different patterns; ſtamped cottons; a variety of yd. wd. and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, ſheeting, princes linen, ozenbrigs, filtſias, clouting diaper, ſtriped cotton hollands, 6-qr. 5-qr. yd. and 7-8ths cotton and linen checks; Scotch kenting handkerchiefs, ſilk, cotton, and linen ditto; cambricks, muſlins, long lawns, plain and flowered ditto; black, ſtraw and pink coloured taffeties; ſky coloured, pink, white, and black ſattin peelings; mens, womens, and girls ſilk, cotton, thread and worſted ſtockings; mens, womens and girls cotton, thread and leather mittens and gloves; a variety of plain and flowered ſattin, paduaſoy and taffety ribbons; ſilk, cotton, and linen laces, ſewing ſilk.----Rum, ſugar, green and bohea tea, coffee, rice, all ſorts of ſpices, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Such as are pleaſed to favour the ſaid Wade with their cuſtom, may depend upon having the ſaid goods at the loweſt rates they are to be had in the city.--- And as he continues to follow the coopering buſineſs, and purchaſing flaxſeed, thoſe who are pleaſed to apply to him for any work belonging to ſaid branch of buſineſs, may depend upon having it done with the greateſt Expedition, and in the beſt manner. †

Annapolis (in Maryland) May 16, 1757.

THE Subſcriber, living in the City of Annapolis, in the Province of Maryland, intends to diſpoſe of all his Eſtate, both real and perſonal, conſiſting of upwards of 40,000 Acres of choice Land, in large Seats, viz. Twelve Thouſand Acres within twelve Miles of a good Landing, at the Head of Patapſco River, which is improved by ſeveral valuable Plantations, a good Griſt-mill, on a conſtant Stream, a great Quantity of Meadow, fit for the Scythe, and upwards of 2000 acres more may be made, and watered by conſtant Streams and Springs; there are ſeveral large and valuable Orchards on the ſaid Land of the choiceſt Apples of various Sorts, and other Fruits, particularly at his Seat a fine young bearing Orchard of Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Peaches, &c. conſiſting of above 700 Trees, a handſome Garden, incloſed by a Stone Wall, all neceſſary Houſes, beſide the Dwelling-houſe, as Barns, Quarters, Overſeer's Houſe, Stables, Working-ſhops, &c. in good Repair; the Situation is remarkably healthy, and it is watered by a great Plenty of fine Springs of the pureſt and beſt Water;----12,700 Acres of very rich and level Land, lying in the Bottom of a Neck of Land between the Rivers Potomack and Monocaſi, 5000 Acres whereof are improved by Tenements, the Leaſes whereof are moſtly expired, and the reſt will expire in 4 or 5 Years; there is a good Griſt-mill on the ſaid Land, and plenty of the beſt Lime-ſtone, ſeveral remarkable large Springs, and a fine Stream running ſeveral Miles through the ſaid Land.-- In the City of Annapolis, beſides his Dwelling-houſe, Offices, and fine and commodious Ware houſes, a large and pleaſant Garden on the Water, he has other valuable Houſes, and about 30 Acre Lots to diſpoſe of.----Within leſs than 3 Miles of Annapolis he has to ſell a fine Farm, on a 1000 Acres of good Land, well improved, by a very good Meadow, a large Brick Quarter, a very good large and commodious Barn, a good Corn-houſe, a fine young Orchard of upwards of 600 Trees of the choiceſt Fruit. It would be too tedious to mention his other Seats of Land, conſiſting from 1000 Acres to 1700 Acres, ſome whereof are well improved, by valuable Plantations and Buildings. The Subſcriber may be treated with at his Dwelling-houſe, in the City of Annapolis, from the 1ſt Day of May, 1758, to the laſt of Auguſt. A reaſonable Credit will be given for Part of the Purchaſe Money on a proper Security, by

CHARLES CAROLL. †

STOLEN, the 8th of this inſtant July, from the ſubſcriber living in Martix townſhip, Lancaſter county, a cheſtnut coloured horſe, 5 years old, about 13 hands high, has a whitiſh mane and tail, his buttocks inclining to a grey, paces, and is branded on the near ſhoulder M, and on the near buttock G. He was ſtolen out of a ſtable, and with him a plain hunting ſaddle, with a leather houſing, pretty much worn, alſo an old ſnaffle bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LOWMAN. §

To be LETT,

THE Houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State-Houſe, where his Excellency JOHN TINKER, Eſq; lately dwelt; together with the Garden, Coach houſe, Stables, &c. very ſuitable and commodious for a private Gentleman. Enquire of John Roſs, in Second ſtreet. Tbc 3 M. ¶5s.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Dutch Servant Girl's Time, who has eight Years to ſerve. Enquire of Archibald Eaſkins, living in Spruce-ſtreet, Society Hill, Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia June 23. 1757.

DESERTED from Captain Hambright's Company, in the Auguſta Regiment, on the 14th Inſtant, Abraham Vernon, born in Pennſylvania, about five Feet ten Inches high, 25 Years of Age, well ſet, and of a freſh Complexion. Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerter in any Goal of this Province, or delivers him to any Officer of ſaid Regiment, ſhall have *Two Piſtoles* Reward, and reaſonable Expences, paid by JOHN HAMBRIGHT, or JAMES YOUNG, Paymaſter. ¶

JOHN BAYLY, Goldſmith,

IS removed from the Houſe wherein he lived in Front-ſtreet, to the Houſe where Mr. Charles Meredith lately lived, at the Corner of Front and Cheſtnut ſtreets, at the Sign of the Teapot where he carries on the Buſineſs as uſual. Tbc.

TO be ſold, by Thomas Kemble, the Plantation whereon he now lives, in Burlington County, Weſt-Jerſey, lying on the Road that goes from Burlington to Mountholly, about four Miles from the former, and three from the latter. containing about 460 Acres of good Land, about 150 Acres of which has been plowed for ſome Time; alſo about 50 Acres of good Meadow, which has been mowed ſome Time, and 40 more may be eaſily made; all the reſt of the ſaid Tract is well timbered; there is on ſaid Place a good large Dwelling-houſe and Kitchen, with a good Well at the Door, a large Barn, and ſundry other Buildings, with three good bearing Orchards, containing between 4 and 500 Trees; alſo another young Orchard, containing 500 Trees, which is beginning to bear: Said Place is exceedingly well watered, and lies within two Miles of Ancocus Creek, from which any Flat or Boat may go to Philadelphia. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Plantation may apply to the Subſcriber, where they may know the Conditions, which will be very eaſy for the moſt Part of the Money, that the ſaid Place may be ſold for. THOMAS KEMBLE. * 3 *Ms.*

Philadelphia, June 9, 1757.

RUN away, on the 29th of laſt Month, from John Stricker, at the Riſing Sun, on the Germantown Road, an Iriſh Servant Girl, named Grace Flannegan, about 19 Years of Age, is ſhort and well ſet, with very black Hair, and when ſhe ſpeaks turns her Mouth much to one Side: Had on, when ſhe went away, a good blue and white homeſpun Gown, old red Petticoat, and black Horſe Hair Hat. She took a reddiſh coloured homeſpun Gown with her, in which ſhe has been ſeen, alſo a ſhort blue and white Gown. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings her home, or ſecures her in the Workhouſe, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, from

¶ JOHN STRICKER.

Cheſter, June 6, 1757.

TAKEN up, and put in Cheſter Goal, a Negroe, who calls himſelf Dick, and ſays he belongs to Samuel Jones, of Plumſted Township, in Bucks County, who is [illegible]

JAMES SMITH, and JOHN WINTER, of this City, caſt Bells of all Sorts; for Churches, Ships, &c. Alſo Braſs Mortar-Pieces, Cohorns, Field-Pieces, &c. Old Bells, &c. re-caſt, or old Metal taken in Exchange. The above will be caſt to any Weight or Dimenſions required, with Ornaments, Coats of Arms, and Mottoes as good and as neat as any that come from England, at reaſonable Rates.

N. B. Ready Money for old Copper, Bell or Gun Metal, and Braſs, by ſaid Smith, in Second-ſtreet, near the Market, at the Sign of the Founders Arms.

CAME to the Plantation of EVAN PRICE, near Reading, about the End of May laſt, a Cheſtnut ſorrel Horſe. The Owner is deſired to deſcribe his Marks, pay Charges, and take him away. ¶

STOLEN, or taken off Pemberton's Wharff by Miſtake, on Wedneſday the 29th of June, 1757, between the Hours of 8 and 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon, two Barrels of ground Ginger, marked on the Heads with Chalk (Ground Ginger) *one of them the Size of a Bread, and the other of a Flour Barrel. Whoever has taken them, if by Miſtake, are deſired to bring them to Joſeph Saunders, whoſe Property they are; if ſtolen, any Perſon that will give Information thereof to ſaid Saunders, ſo that he may recover them, and bring the Thief to Juſtice, ſhall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings, from*

‡ JOSEPH SAUNDERS.

To be SOLD *by*

Moſes Standley,

At the Houſe and Stores of Bartholomew Penroſe, living in Water-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge, viz.

RUM, *Sugar, Coffee. Wine, Tea, Beef, Pork and Mackerel, Bar Iron, Soal Leather, Pipe and Hogſhead Staves, ſundry dry Goods, New-England Deſks, Indian Corn, Bran, at one Shilling per Buſhel.*

CAme to the Plantation of *Patrick Gordon, in New-Providence, near Starr's Ford, on Schuylkill, in Philadelphia County, a bay Mare, with a yearling roan Colt, each of them marked on the near Buttock thus, G R. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them of* PATRICK GORDON.

Cheſter, June 20, 1757.

BY *Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by way of publick Vendue, about Twelve a Clock, on the Twenty-third Day of July next, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, or Tenement, and Lot of Land thereunto belonging, ſituated in the Borough of Chicheſter, alias Marcus-Hook, in Cheſter County; bounded on the Weſt by New-ſtreet, on the North by a Road leading to Cheſter, and on the Eaſt and South by Lands of Robert Moulder and Thomas Derrick; containing by Computation about three Quarters of an Acre; late the Property of David Derrick; ſeized and taken in Execution by* ⊕ 4 W. JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

STRRYED or ſtolen from John Harvey, living in the Manor of Moreland, in Philadelphia County, a light bay Mare, ſhe paces and hand gallops, is about 13 Hands high, was ſhed before, docked ſhort, and has a ſmall Saddle Gall on her Back. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the Owner, living at the Crooked Billet, or ſecures her, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by me

¶ JOHN HARVEY.

To be SOLD,

A YOUNG likely Negroe Wench, about ſeventeen Years of Age, Country born, and has had the Meaſles and Small-pox. Enquire at the New Printing Office. ¶

STOLEN *or ſtrayed, on the 27th of June at Night, from out of the Field of John Neally, at the New White Horſe, a large two Year old Mare, 14 Hands high, a light bay, with a black Mane and Tail, a large Star, neither Brand nor Ear Mark, her Tail has been docked, both paces and trots, and had a Pair of Iron Hopples on. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, and Thief, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for the Mare only, paid by*

⊕ JOHN NEALLY.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Eagle, Capt. Tomlinſon, from London, and to be ſold by

GOUGH *and* CARMALT,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where Mr. John Relfe formerly lived.

OZenbrigs, tandems, piſtol lawns, 7-eights and yd. wd. garlix, Iriſh dowlas, 7 eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, flowered and clear lawns, long lawns, cambricks, princes linen, Flanders bedticks, 7 qr- and 8 qr. bed bunts, Ruſſia linen, writing-paper, white jeans, corded demities, dy'd piloes, half yd. and yd. wd. venetian poplins, white, blue, green, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, cambletts, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, ſcarlet, turkey and lettered gartering ſilk and cotton laces, blue, white, green, pink and cloth colour'd tammies and durants, black horſe-hair hats, duroys, men and womens gloves and mittens, men and womens thread hoſe, ſilk and cotton caps, Scots thread, nuns and colour'd ditto, tapes, bobbins, ivory combs, quality binding, mohair and horſe-hair buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt, a large aſſortment of ribbons, velvet edging, black lace, capuchin ditto, neſts of gilt trunks, nonſopretties, bar lead, ſhot, gunpowder, GB wool cards, pepper, pewter, Newmarket twig whips, white, black, light and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilk, neckclaces, Daffy's elixir, Turlington's balſam, Godfrey's cordial, ſuperfine broadcloths in ſuits, ſaggathies, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, Italian crapes, china ware, womens damaſk heel ſhoes, Weſton's ſnuff, cotton romals, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, gauze ditto, ſtay trimmings, white watered tabby, buckram, calicoes and printed linens, nankeens, blue, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, perſians, wafers, ſealing-wax, boxes of tin plates, penknives, cuttoes, buck, cocoa and bone table knives and forks, ſteel buckles, madder, redwood, Spaniſh brown, Spaniſh white, red lead, white ditto, yellow oaker, green copperas, brimſtone, grindſtones, boxes and firkins of pipes, cables, with running rigging, ſuitable for a veſſel. Tbctf.

Kennet, Cheſter County, June 27, 1757.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Kennet Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 24th of this inſtant June, in the Morning, a Dutch Servant Woman, named Catherina Flaken, ſuppoſed to be between 30 and 40 Years of Age, ſhort and thick ſet, big with Child, near her Time, of a ſwarthy Complexion, has a down Look, ſour Countenance, her Legs uncommonly large, has a Breaking-out on her Arms, Neck, and between her Shoulders, ſuppoſed to proceed from Poiſon; has a harſh Voice, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, and has black Hair: Had on, and took with her, when ſhe went away, an uncommon Hat, made of Silk and Hair, of different Colours, a round ear'd Cap, commonly wears a Ribbon round her Head, two old Shifts, one of which Part Flox, and Part Tow, an old quilted Petticoat, pretty much worn, ſo that the Wooll appears pretty much through it, alſo a green Stuff Petticoat, pretty much worn, an old Linen ſtriped Petticoat, patched before with white Linen, and a ſtriped or checked Bed-gown, a green Stuff Jacket, much worn, old Shop Stockings, the Feet much worn, Leather heeled Shoes, &c. She ſerved her firſt indented Time with one Robert Smith in Philadelphia, a Houſe Carpenter, and was bought out of Philadelphia Priſon for her Fees, about the Tenth of February laſt, and ſays, ſhe was got with Child whilſt in Priſon. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by me

¶ RICHARD THATCHER.

SOLD by
William Wallace and Company,

At the Houſe of Joſeph Turner, in Front ſtreet,

SINGLE refined Sugar, at TWELVE-PENCE *per Pound, and double refined Sugar at* EIGHTEEN PENCE *per Pound.* * 5*t. tbc.*

To be SOLD,

A *Likely Engliſh Servant Girl, about 17 Years of Age, has three Years and a Half to ſerve; has been uſed to both Town and Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.* *

Philadelphia, July 7, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of *RHEA* and *WIKOFF*, are deſired to make Payment to the Subſcriber, *JOHN RHEA.*

WANTED,

TWO or Three ENGLISH MINERS, that can be recommended as capable honeſt Men, will be informed where to meet with Employ in a Lead Mine (and have ready Cash for their Work) by applying to the Printers hereof. ‡ 5 Ws.

Whitemarſh, June 22. 1757.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, the 25th of laſt Month, a ſmall darkiſh red Milch Cow. The Owner is deſired to deſcribe her other Marks, prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take her away. ¶ NATHAN SHEPPARD.

To be SOLD by

ATTWOOD COWMAN,

Next Door to the Tun, in Water-ſtreet,

CHOICE Madeira Wine, Spirits, Rum, Indigo, Muſcovado Sugar, Indian Corn, &c.

CHOICE Paſture, near Philadelphia, to be lett by the Week, for Cows or Horſes. Alſo good Graſs, near ready for mowing, to be ſold by the Acre, for one or both Crops. Enquire of BENJAMIN LOXLEY, near the Draw-bridge.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George M'Call, deceaſed, or have any accounts or demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, to LYDIA M'CALL, SAMUEL M'CALLS, ſenior and junior, and others, executors, in order to be ſettled and diſcharged. Tbc. 3 M.

To be ſold by the ſaid Executors,

SEVERAL tracts of good land, lying in M'Call's Manor, and one tract lying in the Great Swamp. The titles to the above are indiſputable, and the quitrent to the Proprietaries very ſmall. For terms of ſale, enquire of the executors. Tbc.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

July 28, 1757. NUMB. 1492.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

As the following Paragraphs ſhew the grateful Senſe the People of England *and* Ireland *have of the great Services done their Country by the Right Honourable* WILLIAM PITT, *late one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; and by the Right Honourable* HENRY BILSON LEGGE, *late Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Exchequer, during their ſhort, tho' truly noble, Adminiſtration; we hope they will yet be agreeable to our Readers, tho' having Room to inſert them before.*

LONDON, April 15.

YESTERDAY thirty-three Gentlemen of the Common-Council waited on the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, to requeſt his calling a Court of Common-Council, in order to expreſs the City's Senſe of the Attachment of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; late Secretary of State, and the Right Hon. Henry Legge, Eſq; late Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the true Intereſt of their Country; and his Lordſhip was pleaſed to appoint To-morrow for that Purpoſe.

April 16. Yeſterday at a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, a Motion was made as follows:

"That the Freedom of this City be preſented to the Right Hon. William Pitt, late one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and to the Right Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, late Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer, in Teſtimony of the grateful Senſe which the Citizens of London entertain of their loyal and diſintereſted Conduct during their truly honourable, tho' ſhort Adminiſtration; their beginning a Scheme of Public Oeconomy, and at the ſame time leſſening the Extent of Miniſterial Influence, by a Reduction of the Number of uſeleſs Placemen; their noble Efforts to ſtem the general Torrent of Corruption, and to revive, by their Example, the almoſt extinguiſhed Love of Virtue and our Country; their Zeal to promote a full and impartial Enquiry into the real Cauſes of our late Loſſes and Diſgrace in America and the Mediterranean; and laſtly, their vigilant Attention to ſupport the Glory and Independence of Great-Britain, the Honour and true Intereſt of the Crown, and the juſt Rights and Liberties of the Subject, thereby moſt effectually ſecuring the Affections of a Free People to his Majeſty and his illuſtrious Family." Which Queſtion being put, was carried in the Affirmative without any Debate.

It was then moved that a Copy of the Freedom of this City, with the above Reſolution inſerted therein, be delivered by the Chamberlain to each of thoſe Gentlemen in a Gold Box of the Value of One Hundred Guineas, and that the ſaid Reſolution be fairly tranſcribed and ſigned by the Town-Clerk, and by him forthwith delivered to each of the ſaid Gentlemen; and the Queſtion being put, they were ordered accordingly.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was deſired to provide the Gold Boxes upon this Occaſion.

The Court being called for this Purpoſe, declined entring upon any other Buſineſs. And

Yeſterday Afternoon the Town-Clerk waited upon Mr. Pitt at Hayes in Kent, and on Mr. Legge at his Houſe in Downing-ſtreet, with Copies of the above Reſolution.

The following is Part of the Speech of the Gentleman who made the Motion Yeſterday in Common-Council. The Perſon who ſent it ſays, it is as correct as he was able to take it in Short-Hand, and believes it to be very near what was ſpoken.

'HISTORY, the Key of Knowledge, and Experience, the Touchſtone of Truth, have convinced us that this Country owes the Preſervation of its moſt excellent Conſtitution to the frequent Jealouſies, Fears, and Apprehenſions of the People.

'Whenever the Face of Publick Affairs have borne a diſagreeable or dangerous Aſpect: Whenever the People have been injured by the Conduct of thoſe who have undertaken the Direction and Management of their Public Affairs, they have always by a vigorous and timely Oppoſition impeded the impending Danger; and when they have been proſperous and flouriſhing, when thoſe in Power have done or attempted any material Service to their Country, the People have been always equally ready to acknowledge and reward.

'Inſtances of this kind are ſo frequent in our Hiſtory, that it is needleſs to deſcend to Particulars, and it would be taking up your Time unneceſſarily to enter into a Defence of this Conduct: As Applications to puniſh, when neceſſary, are intended to deter, ſo Thanks and Rewards do conduce to excite and create Emulation; both abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport the principal Ends and Deſign of Government, the Happineſs of Society; and in all Caſes of this Sort it has been cuſtomary for this Corporation, as the Metropolis, to ſet the Example.

'Not long ſince, too late to be forgot, this Country was on the Brink of Ruin, brought ſo, by the Miſtakes or Deſigns of thoſe who had undertaken the Direction of National Affairs; on this melancholy Occaſion this Court did preſent an Addreſs of Condolance to the King; his Majeſty received them with Candour, and with the Affection of a Parent regarded their Complaints; a Change of Men ſoon followed; and with them ſuch a Change of Meaſures, as revived the ſinking Spirits of the People, and raiſed a ſinking Land: Our Country, Britannia, almoſt expiring, raiſed her dying Head, ſaw Virtue and Integrity (who had long deſerted her) offer their Aſſiſtance in the Perſons of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, chearfully accepted their friendly Aid, at once forgot paſt Misfortunes, tho' very great, and ſuffered them to be buried in future Hopes; the Conſequence of which was, Public Spirit and OEconomy ventured once more to appear in our Aſſemblies; Commerce put on a new Garment, Foreign Mercenaries retired from our Country, and the Sons of Freedom began to furbiſh their own Arms; Placemen, Penſioners, Jobbers, and Agents, the corrupt Sons of bad Adminiſtration, hung down their Heads, ſnarled and retired into Corners; and every Aſpect foretold better Times; but ſee the Uncertainty of human Events! we had no ſooner pleaſed ourſelves with this Ray of Proſperity, but Britannia's Props are taken away, and every one fears the Danger of a Relapſe, by having loſt thoſe who ſo well adminiſtred, and underſtood her Conſtitution.

'The Appointing and Removal of Miniſters being the Act of Sacred Power and Sovereign Authority, Duty, as well as Diſcretion, requires I ſhould be ſilent on that Head; but, as a Subject of Britain, I can lament the Loſs of ſuch Patriots and Protectors; as an Engliſhman I have a Right to acknowledge and thank. We have all that Right. Wiſdom as well as Policy dictate the Exerciſe of it on the preſent Occaſion. I therefore beg Leave to propoſe a Queſtion to preſent the Freedom of this City to the Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; and the Hon. Henry Legge, Eſq; in Gold Boxes; Gentlemen who have ſo glorioufly led the Van, in our late excellent, but ſhort, Adminiſtration. It has been cuſtomary for this Court to give the Freedom of this City to thoſe who have eminently ſerved, and we ſhall ſurely do it to theſe Gentlemen who have ſaved, their Country: If we cannot appoint Men, or promote their Continuance, we can and ought to ſanctify their Meaſures, when ſo evidently tending to the Good of our Country.

April 18.

It is ſaid that there will be a grand Proceſſion, when the Freedom of the City is preſented to the Hon. Meſſ. Pitt and Legge, viz. from the Royal-Exchange to the Houſe of Mr. Pitt.

It is poſitively ſaid, that the City of Briſtol will follow the Example of the grand Metropolis, with reſpect of giving the Honour of Freedom to two great Men; nay ſome ſay moſt of the Corporations in England will do the ſame.

As it is neceſſary for every Perſon to be free of ſome Company previous to his Admiſſion into the Freedom of this City, the worſhipful Company of Grocers, of which the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor is a Member, came to a Reſolution laſt Saturday to preſent the Right Hon. William Pitt, and the Right Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, with the Freedom of their Company, and accordingly the Maſter and Wardens immediately waited upon thoſe Gentlemen to deſire the Honour of their accepting of the ſaid Freedom.

May 2. The Common Council of New-Caſtle upon Tyne have unanimouſly ordered the Freedom of that Corporation to be preſented to the Right Honourable William Pitt, and the Right Honourable Henry Bilſon Legge, in Gold Boxes.

On Monday laſt, at a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Worceſter, it was agreed, that the Freedom of that City ſhould be preſented to the Right Honourable William Pitt, and Henry Bilſon Legge, Eſqrs.

The Mayor and Chamber of Exeter have ſent the Right Honourable William Pitt, and the Right Honourable Henry Bilſon Legge, the Freedom of that City in two Boxes of Heart Oak, with an Addreſs of Thanks.

Glouceſter, May 7. We hear that the ancient Corporation of Cardiff, in Glamorganſhire, have unanimouſly agreed to preſent the Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; and the Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, Eſq; with their Freedom of that Town, in two Pont-y-pool Boxes, with the Arms of the Town neatly engraved thereon; and that their Town Clerk, Mr. Thomas, ſhall preſent the ſame.

Briſtol, May 23. On Thurſday laſt, about Twelve a Clock at Noon, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of Bath, met at Guildhall, and unanimouſly agreed to preſent the Right Hon. William Pitt, late one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, late Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer, with the Freedom of that City in Gold Boxes, amidſt the joyful Acclamations of a great Number of Gentlemen, Freemen, &c.------The Bells of the City rung (without Fee or Reward) till almoſt Twelve a Clock at Night.

London, April 21.

Copy of a Letter preſented to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT.

SIR,

WE, the Managers and Owners of the private Ship of War, the Antigallican, together with the laudable Aſſocia ion of Antigallicans, eſtabliſhed at Lebeck's Head, in the Strand, muſt think ourſelves loſt to all Senſe of Honour, Gratitude, and Concern for our Country, were we not to take the earlieſt Opportunity to return you our ſincereſt Thanks for your ſeaſonable and ready Execution of his Majeſty's Orders on our Behalf, in regard to our Ship and Prize, which has been ſo long detained in the Bay of Cadiz, by the cruel, treacherous and partial Behaviour of the Governor, after killing and wounding ſeveral of our Men, and impriſoning our Officers and the reſt of the Crew, in open Violation of the moſt ſolemn Treaties, notwithſtanding ſhe was before legally condemned to us.

The Eaſineſs of our Acceſs to you, and the generous Protection in our Rights, and polite Treatment in your Office, filled every Heart with a Joy rather to be conceived than expreſſed, as well knowing that your undertaking this Affair was more than an Omen of its Succeſs.

Your whole Behaviour in the Affair has been ſo noble, ſo ſteady, and uniform, that we are at a Loſs when to admire you moſt, in the Deſign, the Proſecution, or the Event.

Believe us, Sir, when we ſay, that after paying our profound Duty to his Majeſty on this Occaſion, we think ourſelves bound in Gratitude to acknowledge you as the next immediate Cauſe of the Reſtitution of our Ship and Prize, and we do, with true Sincerity of Heart, moſt ardently wiſh and pray, that his Majeſty may never want a Miniſter like you to hear with Impartiality, to adviſe with Candour and Judgment, and with the moſt ſteady Reſolution to procure a proper Redreſs for the Grievances of his Majeſty's Subjects. We are, with the utmoſt Deference and Reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obliged and moſt obedient humble Servants.

Lebeck's Head, April 15, 1757."

Dublin, April 19. We hear that the Common Council of Dublin, following the Example of London, will next Friday vote the Freedom of the City, in a Gold Box, to the Right Hon. William Pitt, and the Right Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, Eſquires.

Paris, April 11. A Mandate which the Duke of Fitz-James, Biſhop of Soiſſons, has juſt publiſhed, on the Subject of the late Attempt againſt the King, makes great Noiſe. The Publick, ever ready to put bad Conſtructions on the moſt innocent Things, have inferred, from ſome Paſſages, that this Prelate ſuſpects ſome of the Clergy were at the Bottom of that deteſtable Crime: The whole Body is offended, and 'tis not doubted but the Court of Rome will take great Diſguſt at it: We are aſſured that the Pope's Nuncio has already laid his Complaints before the King.

Bruſſels, April 23. They write from Dunkirk, that 1200 men have been employed ſome weeks in cleaning the baſon, and that the number of workmen were to be doubled the beginning of next month; ſo that they expect to be able to receive ſhips of the ſecond rate into that port by the middle of June.

Hague, April 26. The French have drained the water which formed the inundation round the city of Cleves, which will probably be ſoon beſieged in form. We hear that a ſtrong French detachment has taken poſſeſſion of the county of Bentheim.

Utrecht, April 28. Advices from Peterſbourg ſay, the Britiſh merchants having expreſſed ſome uneaſineſs on account of no mention being made of renewing the treaty of commerce between this empire and the kingdom of Great-Britain, the term of which is almoſt expired, our miniſtry has lately ſignified to the Britiſh conſul, that he may acquaint the merchants of his nation, that tho' the treaty in queſtion is not yet renewed, they will be at liberty to carry on their trade in the ſame manner as heretofore. Prince Gallitzin, the empreſs's miniſter at London, is likewiſe ordered to communicate this to the Britiſh miniſtry.

Bruſſels, April 25. The marſhal count d' Etrees arrived here yeſterday, and ſet out again this morning for the army upon the Lower Rhine. A great train of artillery paſſed to-day by this city, conſiſting of eighteen four-pounders, four twelve-pounders, ten eight-pounders, and four mortars, with 1000 horſes for the heavy artillery that embarked upon the Maeſe.

Hanover, May 3. All poſſible diſpatch is making for aſſembling of the army of obſervation at Hamelen, the pontoons were ſent thither on Saturday; yeſterday his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland ſet out, accompanied by the earl of Albemarle, lord Cavendiſh, count Schulemberg, and col. Rheden. It is ſaid the firſt operation will be to drive the French out of the county of Ravenſtein.

Chatham, April 18. I heard Yeſterday that the French, with nine Sail of Men of War, have ranged all along the Coaſt of Guiney, and deſtroyed all our Forts and Settlements there. Three Sail would have been enough, as we have no ſhips there. What will their next conqueſt be? St. Helena, it is ſaid. Alas! our inteſtine Broils divert us from every Thing around and without us. I have till now wiſhed for Length of Days and long Life, but I hope I ſhall not live to ſee the Loſs of what is dearer than Life, my Country!

Dublin, April 26. A glorious Spirit hath aroſe among the Enniskilliners; the Poor being in the utmoſt Diſtreſs, and the Foreſtallers not bringing any Proviſions to Market, the Inhabitants, headed by ſome of the Principals of the Town, on the 15th Inſtant, aſſembled by Beat of Drum, went into the Country, brought into, and lodged in the Market-houſe, 400 l. worth of Meal, Barley and Potatoes. They act extreamly regular, leaving ſufficient to ſupport the Families; the Surplus ſold by the Clerks of the Market, and the Money paid to the Owners.

Dublin, May 3. Saturday a Ship laden with 3000 Barrels of Wheat and Flour arrived here from Spain.

Edinburgh, April 26. The Trade on this Coaſt has ſuffered very much of late from the French Privateers, there being more Ships taken within theſe ſix Months than was during the laſt four Years of the French War. We hear the

the Magiſtrates of this Place have ſent by Expreſs a Repreſentation of it to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Aberdeen, April 30. The Privateer brought in by the St. Anne armed Ship, is about 80 Tons, has 10 Four-pounders, 63 Men, and had been from Boulogne but 12 Days, where ſhe was launched about three Weeks ago, but had taken no Prize: She is called la Fortune de Boulogne, Jean Savage, Maſter, who ſays he commanded a Privateer laſt War, which was very ſucceſsful, and never taken, but now he has been chaſed by armed Veſſels ever ſince he came on the Engliſh Coaſt.

We had laſt Night an Expreſs from Peterhead, adviſing that another Dogger Privateer was off that Place.

Newcaſtle, May 6. On Thurſday laſt the Gentlemen concerned in Collieries on the River Tyne, ordered 50,000 Buſhels of Rye to be immediately imported to Newcaſtle, for the Support of the Work People employed in their Works.

LONDON.

April 9. By a Letter from Enniſkillen, we have the following Account of two Murders committed at Augher, near that Town, about ten Days ago: One Loudon, a Farmer, who lived in good Circumſtances, having had Words with his Wife, who was big with Child, took a Handkerchief, and tied it about her Neck, and ſtrangled her, and then hung her up in his Kitchen Chimney. He afterwards, the better to hide his Villainy, tied his Feet to the Bed-poſts, and likewiſe faſtened his Hands, pretending next Morning that Thieves came, and robbed him, and murdered his Wife. However, when her Funeral was over, ſome of her Friends had him ſecured on Suſpicion of his committing the Fact; on which he begged Leave to ſhift himſelf, and then ripped his Belly open with a Knife; a Clergyman being preſent, and ſeeing he had not touched the Caul of his Guts, ſaid, he might recover; upon which the wicked Monſter put his Hand in his Belly, tore out his Guts, and inſtantly expired, confeſſing the Fact.

April 16. 'Tis pretty remarkable, that the truly worthy and diſintereſted Sir John Barnard (a Gentleman who has long done Honour to the City, whoſe Views and Actions, ſuperior to Party Faction or Miniſterial Influence, have ever tended to the true Intereſt of his Country) was ſo ſingular Yeſterday at Guildhall, as to be the only one who held up his Hand againſt the Motion.

April 30.

Our letters from ſeveral parts of the Weſt Country inform us, that the complaints of the dearneſs of corn increaſes, and that the poor are in a very neceſſitous condition.

'Tis aſſured that a new act will be paſſed this ſeſſions, for the more punctual payment of all ſeamens wages and prize money, without any delay whatſoever.

We are aſſured, that by a bill now depending in parliament, all captors of prizes from the enemy during the preſent war, are to be encouraged after an additional advantageous manner, and to receive their reſpective ſhares immediately after the ſale of ſuch captures.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated April 26.

"Yeſterday arrived the Loeſtoffe, Gambier, and brought in a French Privateer of 14 Carriage-Guns and 120 Men; a prodigious fine new Veſſel, which had been only four Days from St. Maloes, and had met with nothing but a ſmall Privateer from Guernſey, who notwithſtanding her Inferiority, engaged her, and killed the Frenchman one Man."

We hear that a Camp will be formed this Summer near Dover.

Triennial Parliaments ſeem deſired by the whole Body of the People; and as there are ſome worthy Champions for it, let us hope we may in time reap the Fruits thereof.

Laſt Monday it was ordered by His Majeſty in Council, that the Embargo upon all Ships and Veſſels, going from any of the Ports of His Majeſty's Kingdom of Ireland, laden with Beef and Pork, be taken off.

General Huſk's Regiment of Fuzileers are ordered, with ſeveral other Regiments, to encamp at Chatham.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated April 26.

"The Docks are full of Ships of the Line under Repair and cleaning; in one Tide, and out the next; Buſineſs being carried on by our Artificers in the Dock-yard with the utmoſt Diligence.

Laſt Tueſday Morning 80 Soldiers were ſent from the Savoy to Graveſend, in order to embark on board the Mermaid, Captain Hannah, for Jamaica.

May 7. If the Leghorn Fleet ſhould not ſpeedily arrive, which have waited at that Port a conſiderable Time for Convoy, the greateſt Part of the Weavers in Spital-fields muſt ſtand ſtill, a great Number of Hands having nothing to do already.

The Conſtance Privateer, Capt. Vaninque, of Bayonne, mounting 24 Nine-pounders, was loſt the 16th ult. on the Rocks, coming out of St. Sebaſtians.

It is now computed, from the Number of Carolina Ships taken this Seaſon, that the French have got this Year's whole Produce of Indigo of that Colony, excepting about 60,000 lb. brought in one or two Ships that have eſcaped the Enemy.-----Much to the Honour of a Nation poſſeſſed of above 200 Men of War.

The Union, Sbrice, from Southampton for Jerſey, is taken by a French Privateer.

The following are taken by the Duke Dumont Privateer, and ranſomed; the Diligence, King, from Rotterdam for Dundee, for 500 Guineas.---The Hope, Williamſon, from Dundee for Belfaſt, for 1200 Guineas.---The Two Siſters, Speckt, from Ditto for Arbroath, for 500 Guineas.---The Phœnix, Reid, from Lynn for Leith, for 500 Guineas.----A Bilander, from Rotterdam for Dublin, taken by the ſame Privateer, is ſent to Oſtend.

The Molly, Moore, from Gottenburgh for Newcaſtle, is taken, and ranſomed.---The Molly Privateer, of Jerſey, is taken by the Counteſs de Noailles Privateer, of Bourdeaux.

The Dodgſon, Burn, from South-Carolina, is carried into Norway.---The Africa, Johnſon, is carried into Roſco, near Morlaix.---The Adventure Privateer, Capt. Dupree, is taken by two Privateers, and carried into St. Maloes.-----The Triton, Bicks from Chriſtianſand, is loſt, and the Crew periſhed.

They write from Plymouth, that about 40 Swiſs, who were taken on board French Tranſports, bound to America, have aſked Leave to enter into our Marine Service; which it is ſuppoſed will be granted.

A Tranſport is taking in warlike Stores from the Tower for North-America, and others are employed in the ſame Service, at Deptford, Woolwich, and other Parts of the River.

A ſtrong Preſs is on the River, and on Shore, where even Mates of Veſſels are not excuſed, unleſs they belong to Ships in the Government's Pay.

A Tradeſman arrived in Town from D-------, aſſures us, that lately a large French Privateer cut out from thence two ſmall Veſſels, under the Cannon of the Fort, without Moleſtation; the Gunner living 12 Miles from the Fort, and the Fort almoſt without any Garriſon.

May 14. We are aſſured that Capt. John Morecock goes in Conjunction with Commodore George Walker, who certainly are to command the two capital Ships of a Squadron of private Ships of War to be called the Britiſh Ladies Reſolution, which are to be employed on a ſecret Expedition againſt the Enemies of Great-Britain.

The Officers and Crew of a Privateer lately taken, conſiſting chiefly of Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh, are ordered to London, to be tried as Traitors in fighting againſt their King and Country.

We hear that the Dutch Mail, for the future will be convoyed by a Sloop of War.

Three Regiments on the Engliſh Eſtabliſhment are ordered to embark for Ireland.

We hear that 180 Matroſſes, Gunners and Bombardiers, are gone in the Fleet to the Eaſt-Indies.

The Bounties to Seamen and Landmen that ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves in the Royal Navy, is continued to the 13th of July.

Extract of a Letter from Anſtruther, May 4.

"Yeſterday and this Day we have had ſuch a plentiful Herring fiſhing on this Coaſt, that they are now ſold at 2d per 100, or rather cheaper, occaſioned by our want of Salt and Casks."

We are adviſed that ſeveral public ſpirited Gentlemen have a Plan in Embryo of plowing up a certain Number of Acres in their reſpective Parks, and ſowing them with Wheat, &c. for the Benefit of the Poor, who, by our own profuſe Waſte of Corn in diſtilling, the with-holding of it by our Friends on the Continent, and the artful unneceſſary raiſing the Price at home, are in a fair way of being put to their Shifts of thinking to live without eating.

We hear from Caſtle-carey in Somerſetſhire, that the Mob riſing there Monday ſe'nnight, went to a Miller's Houſe near that Place, where they found a Sack filled with Chalk, Lime, and Pieces of Tobacco-pipes, which ſo exaſperated them, that they took away all the Corn, to the Amount of near 200l.

Extract of a Letter from Wexford, April 27.

"Laſt Monday a very extraordinary Affair happened here; the Women of this Town to the Number of 5 or 600, aſſembled, (at the Beat of a Boran, or Corn Fan) in a very riotous Manner, armed with Broomſticks, Ladles, Cabbage-ſtalks, and ſuch like, and with Amazonian Fierceneſs in their Looks, threatned Deſtruction and Devaſtation to all the Foreſtallers; aſſaulted and pelted ſeveral of them in a very ludicrous Manner, with what the Scavengers left behind, though it coſt ſome of them broken Heads and bruiſed Breaſts from their Opponents; after which they ſeized on a Quantity of Peas, Potatoes, and Meal, which they brought to the Town-hall, to be diſpoſed of at the Diſcretion of the Market Jury. They alſo went on board ſeveral Veſſels, and were ſtripping them of their running Rigging and Sails, when unfortunately an heavy Shower of Rain fell, which diſperſed this formidable Troop of Heroines, without doing further Miſchief."

We have Advice from Froome, and other Parts of Somerſetſhire, that the Populace, to the Amount of 1500, headed by 100 Colliers, have roſe within a few Days, and committed great Outrage on the Corn Mills, &c. on Account of the Dearth of Corn.

The Stafford, Sheerneſs, and Seaford Men of War, have ſent into Mount's Bay a French Privateer of eight Carriage Guns, and 45 Men.

The Black Prince, of London, has taken a Ship from Boulogne, bound to Port L'Orient, laden with Wine, &c. and brought her into Topſham.

Three or four Ships of War have, within a few Days laſt paſt, ſailed to reinforce our Squadron in the Weſt-Indies.

Letters from Liſbon of the 28th of April ſay, that they continue building with all Expedition, notwithſtanding the ſmall Shocks of Earthquakes that are daily felt in different Parts of the City.

By Letters from Oporto we are informed, that upwards of a thouſand People, who were headed by near 300 Publicans taken from them in the laſt Regulation that was made in Relation to the Wine Trade there, had mutinied, and broke ſeveral Wine-Cellars open that belonged to the Seventy People who had Licences granted them, which ſaid Seventy People made thoſe who wanted Wine pay very exorbitant Prices for it; which was the real Cauſe of this Mutiny: There were ſeveral People killed, and Houſes pulled down, and a Stagnation put to all Buſineſs.

'Tis ſaid when the Prince of Heſſe retired from Lipſtadt, he drew 400 Huſſars of the Van-guard of the French Army into an Ambuſcade, where they were ſurrounded by a Detachment of 500 Men placed for that Purpoſe, and more than half of them were cut off.

Whilſt the King of Pruſſia is fully employed in Germany, an Opportunity will be taken, ſay ſome Advices from Bruſſels, to take from him the Principality of Neufchatel, lying between the Canton of Bern on the South and Franche-Comte in France on the North. At leaſt it is reported, that the Francomtois on the Frontiers have received Orders not to ſow the Lands, on which the Army deſigned for attacking it is to encamp.

Newbern, in North-Carolina, June 3.

By the Bill for granting a further Aid to his Majeſty, paſſed this Seſſion, *Five Thouſand Three Hundred Pounds* is granted, for raiſing two Companies of 100 Men each, to be employed in the Defence of South-Carolina, in Conjunction with the other Forces ordered there by Lord Loudoun.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 8.

On Friday laſt the Otway, Capt. Saliſbury, from Liverpool, arrived in York River, and brought in with him Le Gabriel, Capt. James Moriſſet, a French Brigantine, taken the 30th of May laſt, laden with Sugar, Coffee and Indico, from Cape-Francois for Bourdeaux, which Brigantine was condemned by a Court of Vice-Admiralty laſt Tueſday.

ANNAPOLIS, July 14.

Extract of a Letter from Conecocheague, July 12, 1757.

"One Street, who was a Drummer in Captain Ward's Company, and taken in Fort Granville laſt Year, has made his Eſcape, in 16 Days, from Fort Duqueſne, and arrived at Fort Cumberland, the 11th. This Man declares, That the Garriſon of Fort Duqueſne conſiſted of between 3 and 400 Men, and ſome Indians: That about three Weeks ago a Reinforcement arrived there of 200 Men from the Miſſiſippi, with a great Quantity of Proviſion, which they brought in about 12 large Battoes; whereupon there was great Rejoicings at the Fort, and a Diſcharge of their Cannon and Small-Arms: That about 200 Men, conſiſting of French and Indians, went from the Fort a few Days after in Purſuit of our Party, who had killed and taken 6 of the Enemy; but two Indian Squaws having been ſcalped near the Fort, they returned: That ſeveral Parties of the Enemy have ſince been ſent to our Frontiers; and particularly one to prevent the Garriſon of Fort Cumberland being ſupplied with Proviſion, which, from the Report of 3 Priſoners, the Enemy underſtood they were in great Want of. He ſays alſo, that 700 Men more were expected at Fort Duqueſne, they being on their March: And that an Attack on Fort Cumberland was deſigned, with a Train of Artillery, conſiſting of 6 Cannon, two Mortars, &c. and that it is to be conducted by an Officer from the Miſſiſippi. Street has brought with him a Negroe Man, who came with the Party from the Miſſiſippi, and, on a ſeparate Examination, confirms what Street ſays."

BOSTON, July 18.

We hear from Annapolis-Royal, that the Tribe of Indians near that Place, is come in, and left two of their Chiefs as Hoſtages, in order to make Peace with us: And that at the Iſland of St. John's they are almoſt ſtarved.

We have Advice from the Weſt-Indies, that the Lords of the Admiralty have ſent Orders to purchaſe two Bermuda built Veſſels, to be fitted out to cruize about the Iſlands, to protect the Trade againſt the Enemy's Privateers; and that the two Commanders appointed for them were arrived from England.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Orford Man of War, dated at Sea, May 26th, 1757.

---- "The Fleet ſailed from Cork the 8th of May, being about 90 Sail in all; 14 Line of Battle Ships, a Fire Ship, a Bomb, a 20 Gun Ship, 2 Sloops, 60 Tranſports with about 6000 Troops, and ſome Merchantmen from different Parts: A 60 Gun Ship and a Bomb were left to join them. The Troops are commanded by Major General Hopſon, Maj. General Lord Charles Hay, with Lord Howe, and ſeveral other Gentlemen of Diſtinction, and ſeem to be all in good Spirits. Before the Fleet left Ireland, the Somerſet Man of War brought into Kinſale two Ships with about 200 Soldiers bound to Louiſbourg, and the Rocheſter was left in Purſuit of three more; and 'twas the current Report the Day the Fleet ſailed, they brought them into Beerhaven near Cape-Clear. The York Man of War has likewiſe taken three Ships and carried them into Plymouth, with about 500 Men more. The Change in the Miniſtry is now believed to be ſettled, as the Duke of N----- and Mr. Pitt are together."

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated April 26, 1757.

---"From the 5th of *February* to this Day, we have had one continual Sun-ſhine: In the ſeveral Quarters of the laſt Moon, we have had no Repetitions of Earthquakes; which cannot be ſaid of the 17 Revolutions of that Planet, ſince November 1ſt, 1755. *(The Day never to be forgotten, when that rich and famous City met with that amazing Diſolation, as has been heretofore publiſhed.)*---The City continues yet a Scene of miſerable Ruins: The King continues in his wooden Palace: Nothing can perſuade the Queen to reſide one Day in a Place ſurrounded with Walls. When they go a Hunting, they ſleep in Tents:---A fine Timber Cuſtom-houſe is erecting in the Rebeiro:---A Fire broke out in one of the Baracas (Huts) of the Rocio, which burnt down near 50 of them; and had it not been for the Soldiers, moſt of the People would have been burnt in their Beds:---Three of our Packets have been taken by the French: Sherburn, to this Place, by a Privateer of 32 Guns: The Harwich and Groyne Packets; the former of which is reported to have a great Sum on board: We have now a 40 Gun Ship in queſt of her."----

Extract of another Letter from Liſbon, May 10, 1757.

---"A Letter from Madeira, dated April 21ſt, informs that Commodore Stevens was there, bound to the East-Indies, with the Elizabeth, Yarmouth, Weymouth, Colcheſter, and Newcaſtle, one Indiaman, and ſeveral other Ships:---They parted from Admiral Coates, and ſix Indiamen, a few Days before: He proceeded with the Convoy under his Care, and ordered the others to follow him immediately. At Sea they got Intelligence, that 4 French 74 Gun Ships had paſſed by Gibraltar, and exchanged a few Broad-ſides with Admiral Saunders, but being clean Ships, eſcaped him. It is thought they were bound your Way, for they had Troops on board. You may depend on this as Fact, for other Letters from Cadiz and Gibraltar confirm the ſame."----

We hear from London, by Way of Halifax, that his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, and Mr. Pitt, are again placed at the Head of Affairs; That Mr. Fox has a Penſion of 2000 l. per Annum for himſelf and Heirs.---That Lord Anſon has been offered a Chair at the Board of Admiralty, but refuſed it.---That it was reported before the Fleet left Ireland, that the Earl of Winchelſea was out of the Admiralty.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated the ſecond Inſtant.

"This Afternoon we had News from the Forts, that Capt. Putman, with a Party of 60 Men, had been out to South-Bay, and on his coming there he diſcovered 20 Canoes or French Battoes, coming down towards him. He had the good Luck to fire one or two Vollies on them, and killed, as is ſaid, 30 or 40. He is returned to the Forts with the Loſs of one of his Men, and two ſlightly wounded.

Wedneſday laſt Mr. Jeremiah Lincoln arrived in Town from Fort Edward, and upon Oath declared, That he was an Enſign under Major Thaxter, and that on the 18th of September laſt (being out on a Scout with Capt. Hodges) he was taken Priſoner by a Number of French and Indians, near Fort William-Henry, and was carried by them to Ticonderoga, and there redeemed by General Montcalm, for 200 Livres, and ſent to Crown-Point, from whence he went to Montreal, where he had Liberty to work for his Living.---That on or about the 10th of June laſt, he was informed, that three Veſſels had arrived at Quebeck from France, who brought Advice, that 25 Sail, with 3000 Troops, were to ſail ſoon after them for Canada.---That he was informed, by a Number of Engliſhmen

*** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Best possible image.

and others, who had been at Quebeck, that by the beſt Information they could get, they could not raiſe above 10,000 Forces there.---He was alſo informed by ſeveral of the French People, that there was not above 6000 Regular Troops in all Canada.---That about the 12th of June 300 Regulars and 400 Indians marched from Montreal to Ticonderoga.---That he often heard at Montreal that the French deſigned to attack our Forts at the Lake; but by all the Intelligence he could get, and Obſervation he could make, they could not be able to make up an Army of above 5000 Men to go againſt them, by Reaſon they had ſent a great Number of their Forces to defend the Ohio, which they heard was going to be attacked by Col. Waſhington; and the Reaſon given why the Army was not ſent againſt our Forts ſooner, was, becauſe they heard at Montreal, that a Fleet and Army was coming from New-England, up the River St. Lawrence, againſt Quebeck; but had given over the Expectation of their coming now, which was the Reaſon of their ſending ſome of their Forces to the Ohio, and others to Ticonderoga.-----That he, the Declarant, with three others, made their Eſcape from Montreal on the 14th of June laſt, in the Night, and on their March homewards, two of them being ſo tired and fatigued that they could not proceed any farther, went and delivered themſelves up at Crown-Point. That he, this Declarant, and the other, afterwards arrived at Fort-Edward, where his Companion was ſtopped by General Webb, as he was one of the Regulars taken at Oſwego.---The Declarant further ſays, that when he was at Crown-Point Fort, by all the Obſervation he could make, there was no Battery or any other Works thrown up on a[illegible] Hill near the Fort.

N. B. *The French were ſo ſhort of Proviſions at Montreal, that they could not ſupport the Priſoners in Goal, but let them go at large, to provide for themſelves.*

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Hekames, dated July 6.

"---Since I have been here, we have had ſeveral falſe Alarms, and continual Advices from the Indians of the Enemy's Approach this Way, but all have as yet proved falſe. Yeſterday we diſcovered Tracks of the Enemy, and to Day are informed of a Party of the Enemy having taken a Priſoner from the German Flats.

"A ſad Accident happened here laſt Night; one Thomas Smith, a Suttler, has killed two of our Indians: I am afraid it will be of bad Conſequence to us, at this critical Juncture; it has already prevented a ſcouting Party of the Five Nations from going out, as they intended this Morning; inſtead of which they have left us, and gone to Sir William Johnſon."

Capt. Griffith arrived here laſt Week in ſix Weeks from the River Gambia, and informs, that a French 74 Gun Ship, two Frigates, a Snow, and an Old England Privateer (which was taken by the Frenchmen in their Paſſage) were the only Enemy Cruizers on the Coaſt of Africa about the Beginning of June laſt, as far as he could learn: That one Capt. M'Cloud of New-England, was trading on the Coaſt, and came up from Seralone in Company with ſome other Men, and reported that five Liverpool Traders were taken by the above French Ships, that they took out the Negroes, and moſt valuable trading Commodities, and afterwards burnt the Veſſels: That Capt. Wanton of Rhode-Iſland failed from Gambia for Anamaboe the 6th of June, and that on the 8th of June, both James's Fort and Cape Coaſt Caſtle were well, not having been diſturbed by the Enemy, as was reported.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Since our laſt came to Town one Peter Lewney, who, for about a Year paſt, has been among the French and Indians at Fort Detroit, and informed us as follows, viz. That he was Enſign of a Company of Rangers in the Back Parts of Virginia, conſiſting of 70 Men, commanded by Captain John Smith: That laſt Summer the Frontier Inhabitants being greatly diſtreſſed by the Incurſions of the Enemy, their whole Company went out, in different Parties, to their Aſſiſtance, except the Captain, himſelf, and nine private Men, who were in a Block-houſe, and had with them ſix Women, and five Children: That on the 25th of June, 1756, they were attacked by a Body of Indians, and ſome French, when they defended themſelves the beſt Part of a Day, in which Time, he ſays, they killed 32 Indians, and 3 Frenchmen, loſt two of their own People, and another Man and himſelf were wounded; but obliged to ſurrender at laſt, the Houſe they were in being ſet on Fire: That they were then carried off, and after travelling ſome Time, the Indians belonging to four different Tribes, divided the Priſoners, and parted: That before they came to the Lower Shawana Town (where he ſuppoſes there were about 300 Indians) the Shawaneſe made a Sacrifice of one Cole, whom they roaſted alive, and tormented for a whole Night before he expired, cutting Pieces of his Fleſh off of his Body, and eating it; and this they did in Sight of the French, who ſeemed unconcerned at their horrid Barbarity, and did not endeavour to reſtrain them, notwithſtanding the moving Intreaties and bitter Complaints of the poor Man: That they alſo killed and ſcalped another Man on the Road, he being old, and not able to travel: That he (Lewney) was the only one that was carried to Detroit, where there are about 300 French Families ſettled, and in what is called the Town, they have about 100 Houſes: That they have Plenty of Fiſh; the Land rich, on which they raiſe Wheat and Peas, and have very good Crops; and the Indians, of two or three different Nations, very numerous: That while he was at Detroit, an Indian King adopted him for his Brother, on which Account he was very well uſed, and was often with them at their Councils with the French, being dreſſed and painted as the Indians were, and not known by the French but as an Indian, living in every Reſpect as they did; and that one time in particular, at a Conference, he heard the French Commander order the Indians to go firſt to Fort Duqueſne, then to Fort Cumberland, and afterwards to deſtroy all the Engliſh Inhabitants: That ſome Time about the Beginning of April, a great Body of Indians ſet off for Duqueſne in Parties, each Party having ſome Frenchmen with them: That about the Middle of June he left Detroit, in Company with a ſmall Party of Indians, who were going to Niagara with ſome Furs, in order to purchaſe Indian Goods: That from Detroit to Niagara it is about 280 Miles; and that on the Falls of the latter the French have a ſmall Fort, in which they keep 30 Men; and at Niagara there is a Fort of 24 Guns, ſix, nine and twelve Pounders, and in it about 300 Men: That while he was at Niagara, he met with one William Philps, of New-York, who was taken at Oſwego, and they agreed to make their Eſcape together: That the Night before they left it, 280 French arrived there from Cadaraqui, deſtin'd, it was ſaid, for Fort Duqueſne, who encamped that Night, and were to ſet out again the next Day; but he and Philps went off before them: That they travelled about 200 Miles (the Land bad, and moſtly drowned) when they came to Oſwego, without ſeeing an Indian; which Place, and Fort Ontario, they found intirely deſtroyed: That they then came to the Mohawk River, where they were kindly received by the Indians, who gave them Victuals, of which they were in great Want: And that they got to Albany the 12th Inſtant; from whence he proceeded to this City, and is now gone to Virginia, where his Parents live. He was born in this Town, and is about 23 Years of Age. Captain Smith, he ſaid, was given to the French, and ſent to Canada in the Spring.

On Friday laſt arrived here Captain Gardner, of the Ship Fanny, bound to Barbados; Captain Barnes, of the Sloop Fancy, bound to South-Carolina (both from this Place) and Captain Dickinſon, of a Bermuda Sloop, bound to Bermuda from Virginia; who informed us of their ſeveral Veſſels being taken on this Coaſt by a French Privateer Sloop, called the Swallow, one Ferret, Commander, from Cape-Francois: That this Privateer left the Cape about three Months ago, and cruized a conſiderable Time on the Carolina Coaſt, where ſhe took a Coaſter, laden with Rice: That on the Twelfth Inſtant ſhe took Capt. Barnes's Sloop off of Ocracock Inlet, and two Days after took Capt. Dickinſon: That then ſhe came on our Capes, and met with the Britannia, Capt. M'Pherſon, a Letter of Marque Ship, belonging here; and the Hopewell, Capt. Falls, for Londonderry, juſt as they got out of Delaware Bay: That the Britannia mounting ten Carriage Guns, a Number of Swivels, and carrying Forty odd Hands, and Capt. Falls putting ſome of his People alſo on board her, ſhe gave the Privateer a Broadſide, which obliged her to bear away, when ſhe purſued, and came up with and took Captain Gardner, and, after detaining him ſome Time, gave him his Long-boat, in which he and his People, and the other Priſoners on board the Swallow, got aſhore, and the Privateer, with this laſt Prize, left the Coaſt. Capt. M'Pherſon, at the ſame time that he drove off the Privateer, retook Capt. Dickinſon's Sloop, and ſent her up here; her Lading Indian Corn. The French Sloop mounted two Six, and four Four pounders, twelve Swivels, and had Sixty Men when ſhe came out; which, with manning her Prizes, were reduced to Thirty-five. Ferret told the Priſoners, that Monſieur Palanki, in one of our Packet-Boats, lately taken, which was to carry ſixteen Guns, and a Brig of much the ſame Force, might be ſoon expected on our Coaſt, as they had been fitting out at the Cape for ſome time on that Account.

Sunday laſt Captain Sibbald came up to Town from New-York, in a Ship bought there by this Province for the Protection of our Trade. She is a fine lofty Veſſel; goes exceedingly well; will mount Twenty-two Carriage Guns; to carry, we hear, 150 Hands; and is to be got ready for a Cruize with the utmoſt Expedition.

Laſt Night Captain Miller arrived here from Jamaica, where he heard that Captain Cuzzins, bound thither from this Port, is taken, and carried into Port Louis. He ſailed in Company with a very large Fleet for Europe, ſome Veſſels for Boſton, Rhode-Iſland, and New-York, and the Captains Haſelton, Morrell, Leak and Simpſon, for this Place, under Convoy of five Men of War.

*** Moſt of the Truſtees of the ACADEMY being at preſent out of Town, and particularly *two* of the *five* Managers, who are abſent on Buſineſs of the greateſt importance to the Province, the *Drawing of the* LOTTERY could not poſſibly be begun Yeſterday agreeable to the Notifications in this Paper, and therefore it is *poſtponed* for three Weeks longer, *viz.* to *Wedneſday* the 17th of *Auguſt*, when the Public may depend on its being punctually drawn, without any further Delay.

††† The fortunate Numbers of the *Reading Lottery* are come to Hand, and will be publiſhed next Week, being too late for this Paper.

*** *The HALIFAX PACKET BOAT will certainly ſail from New-York for Falmouth the Fourth of next Month.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Dolphin, William Morton, from Boſton.
----------Dolphin, Triſtrum Coffin, from Nantucket.
Sloop Three Brothers, Alex. Cummins, from New-York.
------ Pollock, Robert Auld, from Ditto.
------ Patty, James Haydon, from Rhode-Iſland.
------ Roſemary, Thomas Tripp, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Rebecca, Thomas Callender, for St. Kitts.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton, for Boſton.
Brig Heſter, James Sparks, for Antigua.
----- Sally, Thomas Rimmer, for Newfoundland.
Sloop Lenniſton, William Child, for New-York.
------ Harlequin, Bernard Badger, for Jamaica.
------ Eliſabeth, Samuel Anderſon, for Antigua.
------ Pollock, Robert Auld, for Ditto.

CLEARED.

Brig Swift, Benjamin Spring, to Jamaica.
--------Nancy, Thomas Carter, to Barbados.
Schooner Lawrenia, Job Bradford, to Boſton.
Sloop Lenniſton, William Child, to New-York.
Ship Suſannah, Moſes Rankin, to Antigua.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, (Price Nine pence*)*

AN ABRIDGMENT of Mr. *Hopkins*'s HISTORICAL MEMOIRS, relating to the *Houſatunnuk* or *Stockbridge Indians*; giving an Account of the Methods uſed, and the Pains taken, to civilize and propagate the Goſpel among that Tribe, who have ever ſince continued ſteady Friends to the *Engliſh*, and all laſt War covered a large Part of *New-England*; ſo that while other Parts of that Province and *Connecticut* ſuffered greatly from the Inroads of the *French Indians*, by Means of theſe, *Stockbridge*, *Sheffield*, *New-Marlborough*, and *Number-One*, tho' the moſt expoſed, were not moleſted.---Alſo a particular Account of the Boarding-ſchool begun by Mr. *Segeant*; the Fame of which ſpread ſo far among the *Indians*, and was ſo highly approved by them, that the *French*, in order to prevent their *Indians* from ſending their Children to it, were obliged to erect one in Imitation of it at *Canada*: Alſo the Encouragement this met with in *England*, *&c.*----- A Piece worthy of being recommended to the Publick, particularly at this Juncture, as it ſeems to point out the beſt Method of treating the *Indians*, gaining and ſecuring them to our Intereſt, and making them our laſting and ſincere Friends.

GOOD Cartridge Paper, and Paſteboard for Bookbinders, to be ſold at the Poſt-Office.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, (Price One Shilling)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaſter*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757. Alſo,

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet (Price 6d.) the two following Laws, viz.

AN ACT *for ſtriking the Sum of* Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds, *the Remainder of the Sum of* One Hundred Thouſand Pounds *granted by this Aſſembly to the King's Uſe; and for making the ſame current within this Province. And*

An ACT *impowering the Governor to diſcharge his Part of the Operations of this Campaign, ſtipulated in Behalf of this Province, between his Excellency* John *Earl of* Loudoun, *and the Governors of the Southern Colonies.*

STRAYED or ſtolen from John Bucky, of Germantown, Taylor, on the 19th inſt. a dark brown Mare, about 14 Hands high, branded SU on the near Shoulder, has a ſmall Star, about ſeven Years old, and had a Lock on her fore Left Foot. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the Owner, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ JOHN BUCKY.

ALL Perſons indebted to THOMAS CAMPBELL, are required to make ſpeedy Payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, without any further Notice. And all thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and they ſhall be immediately paid.

Said Campbell has now on Hand, a large Aſſortment of fine freſh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain, Cords, Vellum, &c. &c. Likewiſe a large Aſſortment of Eaſt-India and European Goods, which he now ſells at the very loweſt Rates, as he intends leaving off Shop-keeping in a very ſhort Time. ¶ 5 8. Tbctf.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Reverend Mr. Peter Brownholtz, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

JACOB GREFF, Executor.

N. B. Thoſe who borrowed any Books of ſaid Mr. Brownholtz, are deſired to return them; likewiſe thoſe who lent him any, are deſired to ſend for them.

RUN away, on the 17th inſt. from George Nyce, Tanner, living in Frederick Townſhip, or Faikner's Swamp, in Philadelphia County, a Servant Lad, named Philip Glaſer, about 17 or 18 Years of Age, of a middle Size, has ſtrait black Hair, little Eyes, thin Face, ſwarthy Complexion, and pretends to be a Horſe Doctor: Had on when he went away, a Six Shilling Wool Hat, white woollen Jacket, a Pair of Check Trowſers, and Calfſkin Shoes, with Braſs Buckles; he alſo carries a Gun, which he bought in his Travels. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE NYCE.

WRITING, *Arithmetic, Merchants Accompts, Navigation, Surveying, Menſuration, Gauging, &c. with the Uſe of the various Inſtruments neceſſary for practiſing the above Arts, are carefully taught by* JOSEPH STILES, *and* WILLIAM RANSTED, *at the Old School houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, near the George Inn. By whom Youth are boarded, and fitted for Trade and Buſineſs.* &c

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber hereof, living at the Crooked Billet, ſome time in May laſt, a black Mare, a natural Pacer, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, with her Mane trimmed, and was grown to a great Heighth, is branded on the near ſhoulder, but uncertain what. Whoever brings her to the Billet, or ſecures her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me JOHN WRIGHT. ¶

Philadelphia, July 27, 1757.

RUN away from the Subſcriber laſt Night, a Welſh Servant Man, named John Williams, by Trade a Taylor, about 37 Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, pretty much Pock-marked in the Face, his Right leg ſhorter than his Left, had a large Scar in his Face, and another in the Back Part of his Head, and is a great Snuff-taker: Had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, old brown Wig, lightiſh coloured ſaggathy Coat, with three Holes in the Flaps, an old white Jacket, without Sleeves, a black Pair of everlaſting Breeches, with black Horn Buttons, one Pair of Thread, and one Pair of milled Yarn Stockings, a Pair of old Shoes, and two white Shirts. He was a Soldier all laſt Winter in the firſt Battalion of Royal Americans, and diſcharged on account of his Lameneſs, as being unfit for the King's Service. He is much given to Liquor, and ſays he ſerved his Time to Colonel Lightfoot in Virginia. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

WILLIAM CRAIG.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. ¶

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM RITCHIE,

Oppoſite Meſſieurs B. and S. Shoemaker's ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

CAMBRICKS, yd. wd. and 7-eights clear lawns, flowered lawns, broad and long lawns, gulix, bag and ſmall thread hollands, yd. wd. ell wd. and 6 qr. wd. muſlins, ſprigg'd and neck-cloth muſlins, white calicoes, India demities and nankeens, printed calicoes and cottons, China blue and chints bed furniture, fine chints, plain and flowered bandanoes, cotton romals, perſians, paduaſoys and gorgoroons, black and colour'd India taffeties, ſecterſoy and new ſilk romals, lungees, peelongs, damaſks, India ſattins, 3 qr. and 7 eights china handkerchiefs, Engliſh perſian and black paduaſoys, 7-eights garlix, yd. wd. tandems, ſheetings, diaper and damaſk table cloths, clouting dipers, minionet lawns, dowlas, yd. wd. and 7-eights Iriſh linens, ozenbrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia linen, Scots handkerchiefs, brown, white and black buckrams, kentings, bed bunts, checks, cotton counterpanes, fuſtians, ſilk and cotton gowns, Engliſh demities, 3 qr. ticken, ſilk ferrits, ribbons, ſewing ſilk, knee garters, Scots thread, ſhirt and jacket wire buttons, mens and womens white thread and cotton hoſe, black and grey worſted and brown thread hoſe, worſted patterns for waiſtcoats and breeches, ſilk hoſe, ſilk patterns for breeches, womens thread mitts, holland tapes, bobbin nuns thread, pretties, ſtay braid cord, galoons, ſilk and cotton laces Leghorn and horſe-hair hats, hatband crape prints on glaſs, colour'd views window ſcreens, mens gloves, womens gloves and mittens, fans, nutmegs, cloths ſhaloons, ratinets, ſilk ſaggathies dorſetteens, durants, tammies, ruſſels, black prunella, alopeens, duroys cambiets, variety of gold and ſilver lace, ſilver and gold vellum, cord chain, thread, knee-garters and buttons green and blue pluſhes, ozenbrigs and colour'd threads, flat and death head mohair buttons, twiſt, worſted bindings gartering, ſtay quality, playing cards, ink-powder variety of writing-paper, ſealing-wax, wafers, Dutch quills womens white and black lace, metal buttons, ſhoe and knee buckles, garter, waiſtband and ſtock buckles, table knives and forks, penknives, cuttoes, womens ſciſſars and thimbles, braſs ink-pots with penknives, fountain pens, tobacco and ſnuff-boxes, Dutch ſpectacles, London ſteel, G B wool cards, a box of hat linings and trimmings, a compleat ſett of enamelled table china, watches, a neat clock, gunpowder, &c. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday, the 22d of Auguſt next, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Thomas Harper, in Kenſington, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, two Tenements and Lots of Ground, ſituated in Hanover Street, in Kenſington aforeſaid, each Lot containing 50 Feet front, and 435 Feet in Depth. And alſo one other Lot of Ground on Germantown Road, being 55 Feet front, and containing 36 Perches and a Half, unimproved, late Part of the Land of John Rigley, and late the Eſtate of Thomas Hill, ſeized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Tueſday, the 23d Day of Auguſt next, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, the Leaſe of two Tenements, and Lot of Ground, for eleven Years and upwards, ſituated in Front-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, the Corner Houſe on an Alley, commonly called M'Combe's Alley, ſubject to a Groundrent of Fifty Shillings per Annum, late the Eſtate of Edward Williams, ſeized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, *junior*,

At his Houſe in Second ſtreet, near Norris's Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT *of European and India Goods.*

N. B. To be lett by the ſaid Turner, the Houſe and Stores on the Eaſt-ſide of Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. John Armit's, late in the Tenure of Mr. Samuel Purviance.

Alſo the Houſe on the North-ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, late in the Tenure of Mr. James James.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1757.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Aſſheton deceaſed, are deſired ſpeedily to pay the ſame; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged by me his Executrix. SUSANNAH ASSHETON. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Woman, that has had the Small-pox, and is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, on the 27th of June laſt at Night, from the Subſcriber, living at the Sign of the New White Horſe, in Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the Great Coneſtogoe Road, a bright bay Mare, two Years old paſt, upwards of 14 Hands high, black Mane and Tail, has a Star in her Forehead, has been lately docked, paces and trots, has neither Brand nor Ear Mark, and had a Pair of Iron Hopples on. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, and Thief, if ſtolen, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, but if the Mare only, Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN NEALLY. 10 W. ⊕

To be SOLD,

By Robert Lawrence, in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth County, in New-Jerſey,

THREE Plantations of good Land, with a Dwelling-houſe, Barn and Orchard, on each of them, and are very well accommodated with rich Meadows, lying near the Houſes. If any Perſon or Perſons are inclined to purchaſe all, or any Part of the ſaid Lands, to be taken off ſaid Plantations in ſuch Manner as may beſt ſuit, they may come and view the Premiſes before the 17th Day of Auguſt next. If not ſold before, the ſaid Robert Lawrence will then expoſe the ſaid Lands to Sale by publick Vendue, at his Dwelling-houſe, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, on Wedneſday, the ſaid Seventeenth Day of Auguſt next, where the Conditions of the Vendue may be ſeen. One of the ſaid Plantations lies within Half a Mile of Allen's-Town.

July 5. 1757. ROBERT LAWRENCE. ¶

LOST about a Month ago, in Philadelphia, a worked Pocket-Book, with *William Faris, 1750*, on it; it contained a good many Notes of Hand, payable to Abigail Pederow, and ſeveral Papers, of no Uſe to any Body but the Owner. Whoever brings it and the Papers to Abigail Pederow, ſhall have a Dollar reward, and any ſmall Bills that were in it. ¶

WHEREAS ſome time in the Beginning of April laſt, two large Cedar Tubs, Iron-bound, with Iron Handles, intended for hoiſting Flour in a Mill, were ſent down to Carpenter's Wharff, and were to have been put on board Richard Holliday's Shallop, bound for Duck-Creek, for Joſhua Vanſant, in Kent County, Maryland. One of the Tubs had ſome Earthenware packed in it, viz. ſix Milk-pans, ſix Chamber pots, ſix Agate-plates, each Plate wrapped up in whited brown Paper, and then tied together, and have not been heard of ſince. It is ſuppoſed they were put on board ſome other Shallop by Miſtake. If any Perſon has received them, or knows any thing of them, they are deſired to acquaint *Joſhua Fiſher*, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, or *John Creſſon*, Whiteſmith, in Strawberry-Alley, Philadelphia, and they ſhall be rewarded for their Trouble. ¶

Juſt imported in the ſhip Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, from London, and the brig Sally, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH HILLBORN,

At his ſtore at Carpenter's wharff,

YARD and 3 8ths. yd. wd. 7-8ths cotton and linen checks, 3 qr. 11 and 10 nail linen ditto, princes liner, dowlas, 7 8ths and 3 qr. garlix, ſtriped cottons and linens, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, fuſtians, thickſets, plain and ſtriped camblets, yard and half yard double and ſingle damaſks, ſhaloons, croſs bar tammies, ſilverets, miſſinets, calimancoes, mens and womens thread, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, linen handkerchiefs, culgee ditto, croſs bar ſilk gauze ditto, mens and womens gloves, ell wide perſians, tandems, piſtol lawns, ſingle ſileſias, cambricks and lawns, Scots and nuns thread, Manchеſter, holland and diaper tapes, coloured thread, broad and narrow bindings, ferrits, taffety, paduaſoy and ſattin ribbons, horſehair hats, ſewing ſilk, ſealing-wax, wool cards, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, ſheep ſhears, ſciſſars, knives and forks, butchers knives, Hoole's piſtol cap knives, cuttoes, ſeal and piſtol cap penknives, braſs handle ditto, razors, ivory combs, files and raſps, hinges, locks, plate-bolts, plate faſhioned buttons, 3, 4d, and 6d ſprigs, and ſundry other goods.

All perſons indebted to Hillborn and Jones, are deſired to pay the ſame to Joſeph Hillborn.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Thurſday the 28th Day of July inſtant, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Richard Hughes, in Lower Merion, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, 100 Acres of Land, ſituate in Lower Merion aforeſaid, adjoining Land of Robert Jones; late the Eſtate of Abraham Muſgrove, ſeized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday the firſt Day of Auguſt next, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, a valuable Plantation, pleaſantly ſituated in Lower Merion, about ſix Miles from Philadelphia, containing about 300 Acres, near half cleared, a good Stone Houſe, Barn and Orchard, with other conſiderable Improvements; late the Eſtate of Daniel Byles, deceaſed, taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Thurſday the fourth Day of Auguſt next, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of David Reeſe, in Moreland, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the Manor of Moreland aforeſaid, containing 26 Acres and 72 Perches in the whole, ſubject to the Widow Alice Marple her Right of Dower in the ſaid two Tracts of Land, late the Eſtate of Thomas Marple.

And at the ſame Time and Place will be expoſed to Sale, one other Tract or Parcel of Land, containing 21 Acres and three Quarters, ſubject likewiſe to the Widow Alice Marple her Right of Dower in the ſaid Tract; late the Eſtate of John Marple, ſeized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the 5th Day of Auguſt next, about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Jonathan Vaughan, in Buſſeltown, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, the Reverſion of William Tillyer in and to a Meſſuage, Plantation, and 200 Acres of Land, ſituate in Moreland, now or late in the Tenure of the ſaid William Tillyer; ſeized and taken in Execution, by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday the 8th Day of Auguſt next, about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of George Good, in North Wales, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, two undivided ſeventh Parts of a Stone Meſſuage, Barn, and 217 Acres of Land, in the Townſhip of Gwyned; the whole being ſubject to a Mortgage in the Loan Office for the Sum of One Hundred and Forty-five Pounds, now or late in the Tenure of John Harris, late the Eſtate of Daniel Harris; ſeized and taken in Execution, by

JAMES COULTAS. Sheriff.

ON Friday, the 12th Day of Auguſt next, about Two a Clock in the Afternoon, on Goodman's Wharff, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, the Materials and Implements of the Pot-aſh Works, viz. Ten large Cedar Tubs and Receivers, three Caldrons, two Carts, two Horſes and Geers, about 20 Cords of ſplit Aſh Wood, a large Quantity of Aſhes, ſuppoſed to be near 5000 Buſhels, a large Quantity of Lye; the Furnace and Improvements very ſuitable for the Buſineſs of Soap-boiling, or the Making of Pot or Pearl Aſh: Alſo a Quantity of Pot-aſh. Attendance will be given by

JAMES COULTAS, and Company.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Thomas Hood, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are required to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their reſpective Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid, by JOHN HOOD *and* THOMAS HOOD, *Executors.* ⊕

July 11, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, about Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the 1ſt Day of Auguſt next, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Buckingham, Bucks County, bounded by Lands of Thomas Fell, Benjamin Fell, Richard Church, Iſaac Fell, and Titus Fell, containing 137 Acres, and a Half, late the Eſtate of John Bradfield, deceaſed, and taken in Execution by

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

July 11, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, about Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the 2d Day of Auguſt next, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Plumſted, Bucks County, bounded by Land of William Mitchener, John Savage, and Lands late belonging to Richard Hill, and Samuel Baker, containing 159 Acres and 114 Perches, late the Eſtate of Abraham Vickers, deceaſed, and taken in Execution by

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

To be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his Store, in Water-Sreet, oppoſite Carpenter's Wharff.

A Parcel of European and Eaſt India Goods: Likewiſe low priced blue Broadcloths, and other Goods, by the Bale, (imported in the laſt Veſſels from England.) Tbetf.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Saturday, the 20th Day of Auguſt next, about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, a commodious Stone Meſſuage, Plantation, and 24 Acres and a Half of Land, a good Barn, young Orchard, and a choice Well of Water, ſituate on Cheſtnut-hill, in Germantown Townſhip, Part of the Land well timbered, and a choice Piece of Clover and Timothy Graſs, about 5 Acres; a convenient Situation for a Store or Tavern, or for a Gentleman's Country Seat; late the Eſtate of Edward Scull, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in Execution, by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

WHEREAS, Iſaac Weidner, late of Reading, in the County of Berks, Yeoman, hath agreed to convey to Peter Negele, of Practeneck Townſhip, in the County of Lancaſter, Yeoman, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Reading aforeſaid; in Conſideration whereof the ſaid Peter Negele hath executed ſundry Bonds for the Payment of Fifty Pounds, payable at certain Days yet to come; and whereas the ſaid Iſaac Weidner hath ſince abſented himſelf from his uſual Place of Abode, without performing the Agreement by him ſo entered in as aforeſaid, and aſſigned the ſaid Bonds unto his Brother Peter Weidner, of Reading aforeſaid, Shopkeeper: Theſe are therefore to deſire and forewarn all Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, not to take any Aſſignment or Aſſignments whatſoever of the ſaid Bonds, or any of them, for I, the ſaid Peter Negele will not pay them, or any of them, as Witneſs my Hand this 5th Day of July 1757. PETER NEGELE. †

CAME to the Plantation of Daniel Craig, in Warring on Townſhip, Bucks County, about the Middle of May laſt, a bay Mare, about 13 Hands and a Half high, with a Star and Snip in her Face, paces and trots, branded with a Figure of 8 on the near and far Shoulder, and ſhod before. Alſo a grey Mare, about the ſame Heighth, a natural trotter, ſhod before, has never been docked, branded on the near and far Shoulder, but do not know what. The Owners are deſired to come and pay the Charges, and take them away ‖ DANIEL CRAIG.

SOmetime ago was ſent from Philadelphia by the Stage-Boat to New-York, a Box, containing ſome Glaſs and China Ware, with Directions upon it to leave it at a certain Store in the ſaid City, without any further Information about it. And whereas the Perſon in whoſe Cuſtody the Box ſtill is, being unacquainted with the Perſon who ſent it, hereby gives Notice, that by applying to Chriſtopher Jacob in Germantown, giving a proper Account of the Contents of the ſaid Box, he will inform where it is to be had. ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen, ſince the tenth of laſt Month, from the Houſe of George Smith, of Germantown, a black Mare, about thirteen Hands high, with a white Streak down her Forehead, and ſhod before, paces, trots and gallops well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by GEORGE SMITH. ¶

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Leacock Township, Lancaſter County, on the 10th inſt. June, a Dutch Servant Girl, named Catherine Plimien, about 18 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, pretty tall and ſlender, marked with the Small-pox, has ſome Freckles on her Face, and talks as good Engliſh as Dutch: Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped Linſey Petticoat, a Shift of eight Hundred Linen, a coarſe Apron, Leather Gloves, Calf-ſkin Pumps, with large Buckles, an Engliſh Cap. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by PETER LERUE. ‖

N. B. Her right Thumb was ſore, and bound up.

To be SOLD,

A LARGE Brick Meſſuage, three Stories high, Kitchen, Waſh-houſe, Stable, Chair houſe, and Out-offices, completely finiſhed, delightfully and commodiouſly ſituated for a Gentleman, or for a publick Houſe. Alſo the Lots of Ground, on Part whereof the Meſſuage and Buildings ſtand; in Breadth on Peſſyunk Road, near the Southern Bounds of the City of Philadelphia, 65 Feet, and on the Eaſt End 70 Feet, or thereabouts; and in Depth fronting Oak ſtreet, 118 Feet, or thereabouts, nearly oppoſite Captain William Spafford's Rope-Walk; ſubject to Twenty Shillings Sterling per Annum. The Title is indiſputable. For Terms apply to Meſſieurs Kearny and Gilbert, or to John Reily Conveyancer in Philadelphia. Tbe.

STRAYED or ſtolen, *from the Plantation of Jacob Hynes of Weſt Nottingham, in Cheſter County, on the 26th of May laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about fifteen Hands high, four Years old, has a large Star in her Forehead, is a natural Pacer, and wide eared. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by* JOHN LIVINGSTON, *at Peach Bottom Ferry, in Lancaſter County; William Anderſon, in Londongrove, Cheſter County; or James Huſton, in Philadelphia.* ⊕

Reading, June 16. 1757.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Maſter and Relations of Abraham Richart, a Lad about fourteen Years of Age, lately committed to the publick Goal of Berks County as a Runaway Servant, that unleſs ſome of them do come and pay the Charges, and take him home, he will be ſold out for the Fees in three Weeks from this Date.* ¶ ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Sub-ſheriff.

N. B. He lived with Abraham Teetturff, in Lanraſter County.

DEſerted from a recruiting Party of the 35th Regiment, at Duck creek, in the county of Kent, Thomas Pitts, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well-ſet, with broad round Shoulders, his Age Thirty two, was born in Somerſetſhire, in England, and ſpeaks very broad Weſt country Dialect, full faced, and greatly marked with the Small-pox, has thick buſhy dark coloured Hair, Part of which is turned grey, the Ends (by the Weather) of a ſandy Colour. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid Deſerter, in any of his Majeſty's Goals in this Province, and gives Notice thereof to Captain Delavalle, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the Reward of One Piſtole, excluſive of the Twenty Shillings Sterling, His Majeſty's Allowance for apprehending Deſerters; which Sums ſhall be paid by me JOHN DELAVALLE.

To be SOLD by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

In Third ſtreet,

SMALL ARMS, and Cutlaſſes, ſuitable for a Privateer or Letter-of-Marque, and choice Oil-Flints; alſo Rum and black Pepper.

Kent County, JOSEPH HELMES, aged about 35 Years, of a ſwarthy Complexion, with long black Hair, born in Glouceſter County, in the Jerſeys, liſps a little, and is about 6 Feet high, by Trade a Joyner or Houſe-Carpenter, and practiſed Phyſick a little in the Neighbourhood where he laſt lived, being in the County and Province aforeſaid: The ſaid Helmes formerly was married by the Reverend Mr. Michael Handyn, about the Year 1750, to a certain Eve Cook, in Trenton, in New-Jerſey, and lived with her ſome Time afterwards, in Bucks County, in the Province of Pennſylvania; and about the Year 1755, by the Reverend Mr. Nathaniel Greenman, in Glouceſter or Salem County, was married to a certain Elizabeth Sillivan, who is now living, and is a luſty fat Woman, about 60 Years of Age, and has a Caſt in one Eye, has ſundry Linſey-Woolſey Clothes, and it is ſuppoſed will follow the ſaid Joſeph Helmes, who, for a Murder committed on a certain John Clark, of the County and Province aforeſaid, on the ſecond Day of July inſtant, hath abſconded; and at the ſame Time had on an old blue Duroy Coat, very much worn, a new Country Shirt, a Pair of wide ſhort Trowſers, old Shoes, with Braſs Buckles, and an old Hat. All Sheriffs, Conſtables and others, whom this may concern, are hereby deſired to make diligent Search within their reſpective Bailiwicks for the aforeſaid Joſeph Helmes, and if found, carry before ſome Commiſſioner of Peace where taken, to be dealt with as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this 4th Day of July, 1757, being a ſworn Conſtable of the County and Province aforeſaid. J. HALEY.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber, late of New-Caſtle, have removed to Philadelphia, next Door to Mr. Chriſtopher Marſhall's, at the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the End of Strawberry-Alley, where I intend to carry on the Sadlers Buſineſs as uſual; and have alſo to ſell an Aſſortment of Sadlery Ware, with variety of other Shop Goods, at reaſonable Rates.

All Perſons indebted to me before my Removal either by Bill, Bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to make Payment to me, or to Mr. Thomas M'Kane, Attorney at Law, in New-Caſtle, on or before the 10th Day of Auguſt next enſuing, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice. WILLIAM BEDFORD.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1757.

STRAYED or ſtolen, *on the ſixth Inſtant, from Bernard Iſerlo, near Pennypack New-Bridge, Cooper, a brown bay Gelding, full 14 Hands high, about ten Years old, has a few white Hairs in his Forehead, and one white Foot behind, a natural Pacer, and is remarkable for a bare Place, and thick Shoulders, near the Withers, occaſioned by the Fiſtula, branded on the near Shoulder ID. Any Perſon ſecuring the Horſe and Thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, or Ten Shillings for the Horſe only, and reaſonable Charges paid by John Stillwaggon, near Rool's Bridge, Philadelphia, or by me* BERNARD ISERLO. ¶

TO be ſold, by Thomas Kemble, the Plantation whereon he now lives, in Burlington County, Weſt Jerſey, lying on the Road that goes from Burlington to Mountholly, about four Miles from the former, and three from the latter, containing about 400 Acres of good Land, about 150 Acres of which has been plowed for ſome Time; alſo about 50 Acres of good Meadow, which has been mowed ſome Time, and 40 more may be eaſily made; all the reſt of the ſaid Tract is well timbered; there is on ſaid Place a good large Dwelling houſe and Kitchen, with a good Well at the Door, a large Barn, and ſundry other Buildings, with three good bearing Orchards, containing between 4 and 500 Trees; alſo another young Orchard, containing 500 Trees, which is beginning to bear: Said Place is exceedingly well watered, and lies within two Miles of Ancocus Creek, from which any Flat or Boat may go to Philadelphia. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Plantation may apply to the Subſcriber, where they may know the Conditions, which will be very eaſy for the moſt Part of the Money, that the ſaid Place may be ſold for. THOMAS KEMBLE. 3 Mos.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]